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UNIV. OF MICH.
JUN 16 1909

PUBLIC DOCUMENT . . . . . No. 18.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

(FORMERLY KNOWN AS TRUSTEES OF THE STATE PRIMARY AND REFORM SCHOOLS),

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
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1903.

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SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

(FORMERLY KNOWN AS TRUSTEES OF THE STATE PRIMARY AND REFORM SCHOOLS)

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

BOSTON:
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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools respectfully present their annual report for the two reform schools under their control.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

AT WESTBOROUGH.

Fifty years have now elapsed since the Lyman School for Boys, formerly known as the Massachusetts State Reform School, was established by act of Legislature as a manual training school for the employment, instruction and reformation of juvenile offenders. Founded at the instance and with the financial aid of the Hon. Theodore Lyman, for whom the school was later named, it was a pioneer among institutions of its kind. Now similar establishments have sprung up in many other States, and the problems connected with this line of reformatory work command wide attention both from philanthropists and from students of social science. The methods now pursued at the Lyman School are therefore no mere accident nor the result of any snap judgment, but have been adopted in the light of much discussion of the subject by specialists and of careful observation and experiment on the part of those in control.

Commitments to the Lyman School are by sentence of the court for "any offence not punishable by death or imprisonment for life." The term is always for minority. This is in

effect a commitment to guardianship, and places upon the school the whole responsibility for the boy's readjustment to a normal relation with society.

The methods relied upon to accomplish this result are: first, a period of restraint and discipline, varying in length and in character according to the needs of each individual case; and, second, a period of partial freedom, when the boy, restored to a normal social relation, is still not wholly free, but is guarded from the temptations which his character is least likely to resist. Experience shows that for reformatory purposes this second period is of fully equal value to the first, and it is one which in most reform schools is far too little regarded; indeed, until recently it was far too little regarded at the Lyman School.

The main branch of the Lyman School is located upon the southerly slope of a hill sufficiently removed from the town of Westborough, and a newly instituted branch of the school lies some seven miles beyond, in the neighboring town of Berlin. The whole number of inmates in the two branches of the institution on Sept. 30, 1896, was 268, of whom 250 were at Westborough and 18 at Berlin.

The headquarters of the institution are at Westborough, and here all newly-committed boys are delivered. Each one on his arrival is examined by the superintendent, and all that can be learned either from the boy's testimony or from other sources is recorded. Since the branch school was opened last November newcomers under thirteen years of age and a few over thirteen whom it is judged appropriate to classify in the junior division are transferred to Berlin; * the rest are assigned to one or other of the eight family houses on the grounds at Westborough.

At Westborough a well-systematized course of education, physical, manual and mental, has been gradually developed, each step having been tested by observed results. The superintendent Mr. Theodore F. Chapin has devoted himself for eight years past to developing methods, educational in the broadest sense and appropriate to the special needs of this special class of boys. The details of this educational system

* Pains are taken that boys assigned to Berlin shall not come in contact, pending their transfer, with Westborough boys.

need not now be entered into at length, having been much dwelt upon in past reports. Suffice it to say that, as to the boys' bodies, by careful attention to daily personal hygiene and by a regular systematic course of physical development exercises they are brought into as normal a condition as they can attain. One who has an opportunity to compare the physical condition of an average lot of Lyman School boys with that of a similar set of boys outside cannot fail to note that, so far as a good, clean, well-developed body may be a helpful basis for sound mental and moral development, the Lyman School boy has a distinct advantage.

In more purely mental training, while the importance of the schoolroom is not underrated and much good work is accomplished there, the chief educational emphasis is placed upon the training of the mind through the hand and eye in the manual training shops. The educational value of manual training, now universally recognized and rapidly becoming an indispensable part of every public-school system, applies with special force to such boys as these. Their past lives have been of almost exclusively physical rather than mental activity, and they can therefore respond the more readily to educational methods which call into play and train their physical powers. As a whole they are greatly interested in this part of their work and make good progress in it. It proves an invaluable means of teaching how to use the hands in absolute obedience to the will and the wits, and conversely it is a means of training will and wits to profitably direct the hands. In a word, it reaches the reform-school boy where he is and develops and trains his higher faculties in a way that is agreeable to him and with which he can and does healthily co-operate. Such a willing partnership between the boy and the school can hardly be compared with the old relationship between a forbidding prison-like institution and its sullen inmate.

While the Lyman School has nothing of the prison in its aspect or its methods, it is nevertheless a place of strict if not severe discipline. The boys are required to stand straight, to answer promptly, to step in line, to be busied at one task or another pretty much from early morning to night. They work, and they work hard, at household and farm labor, as well as in workshops, in schoolroom and in manual training classes.

The time of detention at Westborough can never be regarded as a holiday. Rather it is a period of strenuous exertion, calculated to send a boy out into the world inured to simple living and hard work. Certainly it will never tempt the slothful by offering a life of relaxation and ease.

A tangible outcome of the manual training teaching is visible in the recently completed barn, built entirely by boys' labor, under the direction of the engineer and two of the masters of the school. The timbers came in the rough, and were all planed and fitted together by boy labor. The building has a capacity for seventy-two cows, and is constructed according to the latest sanitary ideas.

A further improvement in way of buildings which is recommended is a central schoolhouse, where the school work, now carried on at a great disadvantage in the various family houses, can be concentrated. The trustees have long recognized the mistake of ever having tried to educate the boys according to family groups, and for several years past the strictly family system has been modified to the extent of sending some boys of each family to school in other households. This allows a certain amount of grading, but in many ways it is an awkward arrangement. A central school building would allow better schooling in every way, stimulating the boys by the keener competition of a larger group, allowing specialized and therefore more efficient teaching, and enabling the superintendent to have the schoolrooms under his own more immediate direction. Also it would enable him to meet the boys all together in a way that is now only occasionally possible. Outside of school hours, the boys would still eat and sleep and work and play in family groups, and thus it is believed that nothing valuable in the present system would be lost.

As before stated, all the boys have been committed to the school during minority. At Westborough a marking system is in use, under which a well-behaved boy can earn his release in fifteen months or less. Be the time longer or shorter,* the name of each boy, as he attains his honor grade, is presented to the trustees, who must decide whether he may safely go to his own home or whether his chance of well-doing will be

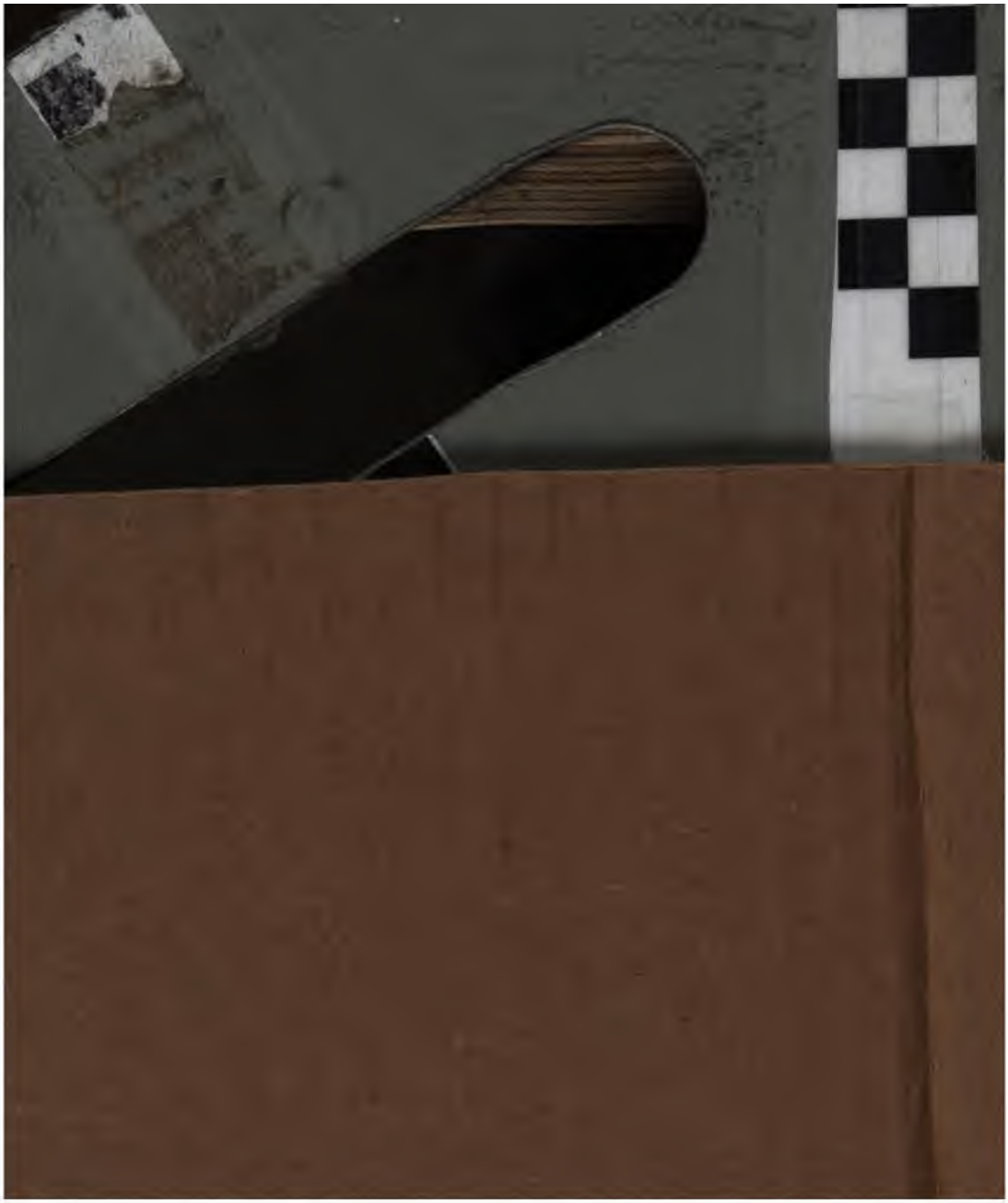
* The average time of detention of boys sent out for a first trial last year was twenty-one months.

greater in new and more favorable surroundings. In the consideration of this most difficult and critical question the trustees are aided by the superintendent's knowledge of the boy's character and by the two Visitors of the school, one or the other of whom has personally investigated the home of the boy in question, and who know, if the home is rejected, what other openings may be available. Many times, of course, the merits of a case are easily determined; but again the pros and cons are so complex that, without the fine shades of evidence such as the superintendent and the Visitors can furnish, discriminating action would be impossible.

In any case, whether the decision is that a boy shall go home or not, he remains in the custody of the school until he is twenty-one, and is subject to recall or even to transfer to the Massachusetts Reformatory for bad conduct. The period of probation is far more effective than formerly now that Visitors responsible to the trustees and who have made the boy's acquaintance in the school follow him out into the world and bridge over the dangerous step from the strict rule of the institution to a state of complete freedom.

The Visitors, Mr. Walter A. Wheeler and Mr. Asa F. Howe, have both shown themselves admirably qualified for the work in hand, — a work that demands at once sympathy, decision and infinite discrimination. Some boys, weak and only kept steady by compulsion, must be held sharply under the school authority; others need simply a watchful interest and readiness to act if difficulties arise; while others, having demonstrated their ability to stand alone, may best be left very much to their own devices.

A sharp watch is always necessary in behalf of boys bound out to farmers. Usually the farmer has agreed that, if the boy is satisfactory, besides being clothed and fed he shall be paid fifty dollars when he is eighteen, or a proportional part of this sum in case he leaves before his time expires. It is needless to say that many a farmer is ready to find a boy unsatisfactory as pay day draws near, or to put him off with a promise; and without the Visitor to enforce the boy's rights they would be too often little regarded. Formerly these bargains were loosely made and very imperfectly enforced; now within this year the sum of $1,175.87 was collected by the Visitors in



Massachusetts.

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SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

UNIV. OF MICHIG
OCT 18 1898

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

(FORMERLY KNOWN AS TRUSTEES OF THE STATE PRIMARY AND REFORM SCHOOLS)

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

TTERS,

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1897.

itself, and the farmer wrote post haste to have the boy removed. He was removed, — but to solitary confinement at Westborough, and after five days was tried again in another place. There he has given satisfaction, and when he has continued to do well for a sufficient length of time he can go home and be a comfort to his mother. "If ever a boy was trying to get home, Fred is," is the record given him by the farmer.

In the case of another boy the mere name of Westborough was efficacious: during a three-weeks stay at Berlin he had conceived a great affection for the young house master, and when placed out he kicked and screamed to go back. When given to understand, however, that if returned it would be to Westborough, not to Berlin, he concluded to be good where he was, and he soon grew contented and happy. When seen a few months later by one of the trustees, his talk was all of the interests of the farm and of the kindness of the young farmer. "He is real good, he gives us lots to eat and he lets us ride the horse and sometimes he takes us to the store and we helped him plow the field," etc. This boy has miserable belongings, and he will probably live upon a farm until he is grown up.

The total number of boys boarded out since the experiment was initiated in August, 1895, or placed without board after a short stay at Berlin, is 47. Of these, there are now: —

Placed on probation with parents,	2
Placed on probation with relatives,	2
Self-supporting in a place,	5
Now at board,	28
Recalled to Westborough, and still there,	10
	47

The causes of these returns are: —

An abnormal child,	2
Physical infirmity,	1
Simple laziness,	1
Laziness and untruthfulness,	1
Stealing,	1
Stealing and running away,	2
Generally depraved,	2

Two other boys, each returned twice for running away, are now again on trial.

During the first months of the boarding experiment the expense was borne from the Lyman fund; since January, 1896, the expense has been met from an appropriation of $3,000 granted for the purpose by the Legislature.* A slightly increased appropriation will be needed to carry on the work another year.

The total equipment at Berlin cost $8,500; of this, $5,250 was for the purchase of the property (there are some ninety acres of land in the estate) and $3,250 for repairs and furnishings.† This is less than half what a new cottage at Westborough would have cost.

The running expenses of the Berlin farmhouse are inconsiderably greater than if the little family were located in a separate cottage on the grounds at Westborough. So far $60 is the total spent for farm labor there, and the crops, planted, tended and harvested by boy labor, have been abundant. All the supplies not raised on the place are given out on requisition from the storeroom at Westborough the same as to the other cottages. Three officers are all that are needed at Berlin, the washing and most of the baking being done at Westborough. There is no question that, were the State called upon to make provision for this whole group of little boys, boarders included, in new quarters at Westborough or elsewhere, the expense would be very much heavier than under the present arrangement. The Berlin farmhouse is amply large for all probable demands upon it. The houses at Westborough, on the other hand, have remained overcrowded in spite of the relief granted by the Berlin annex and of the unprecedented number placed out, and it is possible that it may be necessary to ask for another cottage.

---

* The rates paid for the present boarders are: —

4 children, ...	$2.00 a week and clothing extra.
1 child, ...	2.00 a week and clothing by caretaker.
1 child, ...	7.00 a month and clothing extra.
17 children, ...	1.50 a week and clothing extra.
5 children, ...	1.00 a week during school term and clothing by caretaker.

All but 4 of the above are under thirteen years old, and 11 are under twelve. So far there has been no dearth of boarding-places, but places without payment for boys under thirteen are scarce.

† Many of these were bought from the old State Primary School property.

The Lyman School opened the year with 264 inmates and closed with 268, of whom 18 were at Berlin. The whole number of individuals in the school within the year was 458; the average number was 264. The number newly committed was 144 and the number placed out on probation 212, of whom 87 went to their own people, 96 to be self-supporting in places and 29 were boarded. The number returned to the school from their homes or places was 87, and 7 runaways were likewise returned. There were 8 transfers to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

The total number of boys whose names are upon the books of the school Sept. 30, 1896, as under twenty-one years of age is 985. Of these, 268 were in the school and 46 had been discharged as unfit subjects, returned to court as above the age limit when committed, placed in the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, or died, leaving 671 outside the institution but still in its custody, of whom 508 are on probation and subject to the care of the Lyman School Visitors, while 163 have for all practical purposes passed beyond control. On pages 39–41 is an elaborate set of tables, showing, so far as possible, the moral condition of the above 671 boys. It is planned that hereafter comparative tables on these lines will be carried along from year to year. Fuller sets of statistics than ever before as to the inmates and the finances of the school will be found on pages 38–49 and 65–78.

The appropriations for the Lyman School were: for salaries and wages, $27,000, for current expenses, $40,000, — total, $67,000 for the institution; to be expended outside the school, $5,000 for visitation and $3,000 for boarding. The expenditures in behalf of the institution from Oct. 1, 1895, to Sept. 30, 1896, were $63,793.48. Approximately $2,500 of this appropriation was spent on boys outside the institution; *i. e.*, on outfits or other clothing, on railroad fares, etc. The per capita cost of the school was $4.61; the per capita expense of visitation was about 17 cents a week. The whole sum spent in behalf of the boys under the care of the school either as inmates, probationers and boarders, was $69,276.42, or approximately a per capita of $1.76.

The comparison of the per capita of the school for the last six years shows: —

1891,	$4 44	$9 19
1892,	4 75	
1893,	4 31	9 06
1894,	4 75	
1895,	4 46	9 07
1896,	4 61	

By thus grouping the figures it is apparent that the per capita cost has fallen of late rather than risen. The average for six years is $4.55. This is no doubt a high rate; but if the Lyman School shall succeed in reinstating a goodly number of sometime law-breakers as honest, law-abiding citizens, the money spent in bringing this result to pass will be amply repaid the Commonwealth.

THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

At Lancaster.

The purpose of this school is to secure for young offenders, whether reckless or simply misguided, a season of absence from temptation, and, that which is still more important, a year or more made up of well-filled days, each hour having its assigned duty, which is made, if possible, an absorbing occupation. Immediate recognition of good conduct is given, and frequent inducements to deserve such recognition are furnished; so that almost invariably the year in the school brings about cheerful acquiescence in its requirements, with an improved condition of health and intelligence.

The trustees fully understand the objection to bringing together, even in groups of twenty-five, girls who have had experience or at least a knowledge of evil from which girls better born and bred are sheltered. They would be very glad to find virtue enough in a girl's own home or in some other home to

secure her reformation without commitment to any institution. Unfortunately, the girl's own home is the very place from which she has been removed, and no other home can be secured for a girl who has been "idle, vicious or vagrant," until industry and other softening influences shall have replaced bad habits by good habits, and little by little developed in her some womanly instincts and capacity for earning her way by the domestic arts and labors.

There are in the Lancaster School five separate households, very carefully classified according to the character of the girls before commitment, and there is no promotion from one family to another and no association between these different groups of girls except as they sit beside one another in chapel, or meet, after having advanced to the roll of honor, at the occasional festivities, in which the officers kindly take part. Separation of one group from another is of the greatest importance in a school for the reformation of girls who are more often guilty of offences against good morals than of offences against person or property. While some of them have lost character, others have simply been in danger of so doing, having been arrested upon complaint of parent or guardian, in order to rescue them from bad companions outside, and the trustees appreciate the responsibility laid upon them to keep the more innocent from contamination by the more degraded.

The matron of each household consults with her assistants as well as with the superintendent as to the most suitable ways of disciplining, training and interesting the special group she has in charge; while the ultimate aim of all the officers is to bring the girls to a fresh stand-point, a broader outlook, a more sensible view and a purer ideal of the outside life to which they are soon to return, equipped with skill enough to earn an honest living.

The State Industrial School deals with three sets of girls: (1) those whose circumstances have been so discouraging as to account in great measure for their misconduct; (2) those whose innate tendency to evil and lack of interest in things good and pure would seem likely to set at naught any effort to bring about a real reformation of their lives; (3) those whose lack of intelligence is so marked as to render them incapable, if placed out, of ever protecting themselves, and

who must therefore be considered unfit subjects for a course of training the whole purpose of which is to prepare the pupils for earning their way where their work is in constant demand, in families out in the world. We have lately heard of a girl of defective intellect, from another institution, who before the age of twenty-six years had borne six illegitimate children. No course of training could avert from her such dangers nor secure the community from the unwelcome burden entailed upon it by her feeble-minded offspring. Seven girls, originally committed to the Lancaster School, defective in intellect as well as vicious in their tendencies, have spent more or less time in Tewksbury Almshouse this year, one of them being an epileptic, one becoming insane, one having borne and a second about to bear her second illegitimate child. There is no legal restraint which could hold such persons in the almshouse past their twenty-first birthday nor prevent a recurrence of their misconduct; they cannot be held responsible for their conduct because it is not in their power to behave otherwise when subjected to temptation; and, even if transferred to Sherborn Prison, they would be at large upon completion of minority. There is need of further legislation in their behalf. We do not refer to idiots, but to those who are at once feeble-minded and vicious.

We have mentioned the three sets of girls who come to the school. While the distinction is often quite marked, there has been found no key to character by which the magistrate, the State agent or the superintendent of the school can in every case decide in advance that for one girl there is hope; for another, no hope. The work of reclaiming young offenders is full of surprises, and must be undertaken with patient acceptance of its difficulties.

The gymnastic exercises in which the girls are now trained are such as are used in the public schools, and are giving to minds and bodies that are inert and undisciplined just the stimulus they need.

During the long illness and slow convalescence of the superintendent, her staff of officers carried on the school with a loyalty that is above all praise. Accustomed as they had been to assume the responsibility for their several households and to being accredited with the fruits of their thought and labor, they continued upon the same general lines which Mrs. Brackett had

laid down for and with them, the trustees lending a hand, but all agreeing that they could not fully carry out Mrs. Brackett's work, because they could not fully grasp her aims and methods. The officers of the visiting department of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity have also exerted themselves to the utmost to help on the placing out of the girls who were candidates for places.

Two cases of hysterical temper have severely taxed the officers of the school, — one a girl of almshouse inheritance for generations, the other belonging to a family one member of which has just been committed to a hospital for the insane. The former has been much improved by the healthful out-of door work under the care of Miss Morse, our invaluable assistant farmer, with whom groups of girls may be seen, daily, dropping seeds, weeding, cutting corn or gathering in fruits or vegetables. The other hysterical patient has learned to exert so much of self-control as to give hope for her future.

Among the triumphs of the year is to be counted that of a very intelligent girl over her own haughty, wilful disposition, until she has become so efficient as to fill a place in a family where she can begin to earn by housework the means necessary for carrying on her education.

If to be forewarned is to be forearmed, it is a good sign to find a girl on the way to her first place, saying to the Visitor, "Now the temptations will begin." Unfortunately, all does not rest with the girl herself. There are too often complicated conditions to be met; sometimes relatives who, through mistaken kindness or less good motives, will prevent the girl from carrying out the good resolutions she may have formed. Again, there are evil-minded men and women in every neighborhood, and occasionally, though rarely, some former schoolmate to lead her astray.

Sometimes there is lack of wise management on the part of the employer. As a rule, we find the mother of a well-ordered household glad of the opportunity to befriend the hired girl; but there are exceptions to this rule, some employers giving too much liberty, others forgetting that the hired girl needs young companions quite as much as her own daughter needed them when of the same age.

The trustees cannot sufficiently thank the Visitors, paid and

unpaid, for their willing help. Last year a young woman came to one of the trustees to ask for work for her husband, who had accidentally lost his steady employment. One could hardly recognize, in the fresh, healthy wife of a respectable working-man, the once troublesome girl over whom the Visitor had worked hard and of whom she had at one time almost despaired. A girl who is soon to receive her honorable discharge writes of her Visitor, who has lately died, "I should never imagine I should be so lonely without her. I almost forget, sometimes, that she is dead, and, before I think, will say to Auntie, 'I guess I will go to see Mrs. D.'"

It is the earnest wish of the trustees that, for the sake of the girls placed out from the Lancaster School, the system of local volunteer Visitors, initiated and developed under the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, may be long continued and so directed as to be kept in a state of highest efficiency. They believe that women of well-recognized position in their districts will always be found willing to devote a portion of their busy lives to helping these young strangers to win such respect and friendship as their conduct may deserve. These volunteers have in countless ways extended hospitality to the girls, letting them come to their houses on their days out, securing social and other privileges of the place and co-operating with their employers in managing them when indiscreet or otherwise troublesome. There is little danger that this good work will be overdone. Until a girl is well fitted into a new place she needs to feel that she has a friend within reach, and the Visitor should be glad of this opportunity to make acquaintance with the girl. Again, when social relations outside the family are developing, such a Visitor is especially needed, for she can incidentally gather information and quietly keep watch over the girl without danger of calling too much attention to her affairs; she can, through channels not open to an outsider, discover the dangers that lurk under cover of respectability among the people of her own town. From the first investigation of an application to the final decision whether or not a girl shall remain an inmate of the family, a good local Visitor has, for girls between fourteen and twenty-one years of age, advantages over any outside investigator. Meantime this local volunteer stands in need of warning and of criti-

cism, as well as of encouragement, until she becomes fully awake to the dangers and perplexities inseparable from such work. If earnest in her endeavor, she would surely welcome frank criticism and suggestion, brought to her own door by some one equally in earnest in this difficult enterprise, — the caring for other people's children. A volunteer, if invited to take part in such work, should be charged with full responsibility, and then held so strictly to her duty that whenever she may become preoccupied by other cares she may feel herself bound to lay her visiting aside. The development of the work of carrying these young girls safely through their minority will be found worthy of the best study by college graduates, among whom some of the best Visitors have already been found, while these new recruits should be trained to follow in the footsteps of our pioneers, and, like them, be ready to render the humblest, homeliest service whenever such may be needed to bring them into helpful relations to a lonesome girl, so that by force of sympathy and persistent moral strength they may help her to bear her homesickness, conquer her ill temper, stamp out her evil inclinations and become helpful as well as virtuous.

The trustees have, for the past four years, stated, in the following tables, the outcome of the State's efforts to reform the girls through this school and the visiting outside. While the figures vary from year to year, the proportion of girls who, at majority or other discharge from custody, are known from recent reports to have become honest and respectable, has varied from 62 per cent. to 72 per cent., or from two-thirds to somewhat less than three-quarters, while less than one-quarter are known to be behaving badly. This year 68 girls went out of the school's care, of whom 18 had been married and were behaving well, while 3 had married and behaved badly.

Of the twenty-four girls not married whose conduct was good at expiration of minority, one who had everything to contend against has come out a good, trusty girl, and is engaged to a reliable man; another has been adopted; and a third, a graduate from the High School, has been honorably discharged; while those who are simply earning their living by housework deserve much credit for self-control. Men and women who have a rich inheritance of worthy ancestry and the world be-

fore them can hardly understand the struggles of these young lives, with no background and very little outlook.

Statistics.

	Sept. 30.					
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
In custody of Industrial School (in the school and on probation),	272	283	311	353	365	384
These girls were distributed as follows: —						
I. — Supported by the State.						
Remaining in the school,	91	82	112	124	111	129
At board in families,	-	-	-	-	-	5
Transferred to Reformatory Prison for Women or House of Correction,	-	-	-	-	-	1
In former years,	3	4	1	4	2	9
This year,	4	1	4	7	10	6
Transferred to institutions not penal,	1	4	8	10	6	17
Total still supported by the State,	99	91	125	145	129	167
II. — No longer supported by the State.						
Under twenty-one years, still in custody,	173	192	188	208	238	217
Subtracting those who had left their places,	14	15	17	18	21	20
Total honestly self-supporting,	159	177	171	190	217	197
Distributed as follows: —						
With relatives on probation,	26	30	31	36	47	36
At work in other families,	96	118	102	111	120	120
At work elsewhere,	1	-	-	1	-	1
At academy or other school, self-supporting,	-	-	7	11	11	8
Married, but subject to recall,	36	29	31	31	39	33
Total,	159	177	171	190	217	198

Summary of Commitments and Discharges.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Total in custody at beginning of year,	272	283	313	353	365*	384
New commitments,	50	77	78	72	86	-
Attained majority,	36	44	36	53	58	-
Discharged by trustees,	1	3	2	5	6	-
Died,	2	-	-	-	2	-
Total who passed out of custody,	— 39	— 47	— 38	— 58	— 67†	-
Net increase,	11	30	40	14	19	-

* Two names had appeared twice on last year's list, now corrected.
† One discharged because recommitted by court.

A girl may be recalled by the trustees to the school whether on account of misconduct or illness or change of place. The figures in the following table will show how often this policy

has secured, even for a restless or troublesome girl, a satisfactory place at last: —

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Recalled to the school during the year: —					
For bad conduct,	8	16	10	17	23
For no serious fault,	49	48	60	48	55
For unsatisfactory conduct, again placed out,	6	19	13	16	12
For unsatisfactory conduct, not yet placed again,	-	2	9	4	5
For illness or change of place, not implying misconduct,	32	17	31	24	34
Having left places, but found with respectable relatives or at work,	10	5	-	3	2
To prepare wedding outfit,	-	3	1	-	-
Feeble-minded, unfit for placing,	-	2	-	-	-
From State almshouse hospital,	-	-	4	1	2
	57	64	70	65	78

SUMMARY OF CONDUCT

Of Girls who have been in Care of the State One Year or More.

	Sept. 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1893.	Sept. 30, 1894.	Sept. 30, 1895.	Sept. 30, 1896.
A. — Honestly Self-supporting.					
I. *No longer in Care of the State:* —					
Attained majority, conduct good,	25	29	28	39	41
Died, conduct good,	2	-	-	-	2
Discharged, conduct good,	-	1	-	2	4
	27	30	28	41	47
II. *In Care of the State, but no longer maintained at Public Expense:* —					
Married, conduct good at last accounts,	26	31	25	39	25
On probation with friends,	27	28	36	35	35
At work in other families,	117	102	111	120	119
At work elsewhere,	-	-	1	-	1
Attending school at academy or elsewhere and paying their way by housework,	1	7	11	10	8
	171	168	184	204	188
Total honestly self-supporting,	198	195	212	245	235
B. — Conduct Bad or Doubtful.					
I. *Had attained Majority:* —					
Married,	-	-	3	1	5
Unmarried,	-	-	1	5	11*
	7	6	4	6	16

* Including one recommitted by court and therefore discharged from list.

SUMMARY OF CONDUCT, ETC. — CONCLUDED.

	Sept. 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1893.	Sept. 30, 1894.	Sept. 30, 1895.	Sept. 30, 1896.
II. Still in Care of the State, being under Twenty-one Years of Age:—					
In Reformatory Prison,	5	5	11	7	15
In almshouse, conduct had been bad,	2	4	4	10	8
Married, conduct bad or doubtful,	7	3	5	3	3
With friends, conduct bad,	–	–	–	7	1
Recalled and remaining in State Industrial School,	3	17	11	6	6
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	24	35	35	39	49
C. — CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.					
I. Had attained Majority, married,	4	1	4	–	–
II. Had attained Majority, unmarried,	–	7	–	6	1
III. At Large, not yet Twenty-one,	14	17	18	20	20
IV. Married,	–	–	–	–	5
	18	25	22	26	26
D. — REMAINDER.					
I. In State Industrial School through year,	23	15	36	31	35
II. Recalled for illness or change of place,	8	3	3	7	5
III. For transfer, ill or feeble-minded, or insane,	1	3	4	3	4
IV. Discharged as unfit subject,	–	–	1	2	1
V. Defective intellect and irresponsible,	–	–	–	–	1
VI. In institutions not penal nor for fault,	–	–	–	–	6
VII. At board in families,	–	–	–	–	3
Total remainder,	32	21	44	43	55
Grand total,	272	283	313	353	365

Conduct of 67 girls who passed out of care of the State within the year: —

	Sept. 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1893.	Sept. 30, 1894.	Sept. 30, 1895.	Sept. 30, 1896.
Married, good at last accounts,	16	13	12	9	19
Unmarried, good at last accounts,	9	–	13	30	22
Died, good at last accounts,	2	–	–	–	2
Discharged, good at last accounts,	–	1	1	2*	4
Total, conduct good at last accounts,	27 or 72 %	30 or 63 %	26 or 68 %	41 or 71 %	47 or 69 %
Had been bad, now living respectably,	– –	– –	3 or 8 %	– –	– –
Runaways or conduct unknown,	4 or 10 %	8 or 17 %	4 or 11 %	6 or 10 %	5 or 7 %
Bad,	7 or 18 %	5 or 11 %	4 or 11 %	6 † or 10 %	13 ‡ or 17 %
Discharged, unfit subject,	1	2 or 4 %	1 or 2 %	1 or .02 %	1 or 1 %
Feeble-minded,	– –	– –	– –	3 or .05 %	1 or 1 %
Insane,	– –	– –.	– –	1 or .02 %	– –
Caring for illegitimate child,	– –	2 or 4 %	– –	– –	– –
Total out of custody,	39	47	38	58	67

* Both discharged for good conduct.

† Four of these have been in Reformatory Prison for Women, present conduct unknown.

‡ Including one recommitted by court and one runaway.

As asked for in our report of last year, $2,060 was granted for the extension of facilities for protection from fire. Additional hydrants have been provided and a hose house has been built, where a hose carriage and needed appliances for putting out fires are quickly available in case of alarm.

The $900 voted for a piggery has furnished a healthful domicile for our large swine family.

The improvement of the sewage disposal of the school has been the subject of much thoughtful attention. With the kind advice of officers of the State Board of Health, satisfactory arrangements have been made.

The average number of girls in the school was 120. The appropriation for salaries and expenses was $27,775. The total expenditure from Sept. 30, 1895, to Sept. 30, 1896, has been $26,049.86 and the average number 120, making a gross per capita cost of $4.17. Deducting $580.20, which was paid into the State treasury, the net per capita cost was $4.08.

During the past twelve months an unusually large number of girls has been committed to this school, 86, nearly three times the number committed in 1880. Overcrowding is a serious hindrance to good work in such an institution, and it is possible that another cottage may be needed.

Respectfully submitted,

M. H. WALKER, Westborough, *Chairman.*
ELIZABETH G. EVANS, Boston, *Secretary.*
H. C. GREELEY, Clinton, *Treasurer.*
ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM, Boston.
MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN, Chicopee.
CHARLES P. WORCESTER, Newton.
SAMUEL W. McDANIEL, Cambridge.

	Amount brought forward,	$8,240 64
1896.		
Mar. 18.	Sundry bills Berlin Farm,	719 71
April 29.	Sunday services Berlin Farm,	22 00
June 27.	Independence Day,	50 00
Aug. 14.	Paid Clinton National Bank,	8,563 72
24.	Sunday services Berlin Farm,	26 00
Sept. 16.	Silver medal,	6 00
	Balance forward,	1,712 18
		$19,340 25

SEPT. 30, 1896.
Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
C. P. WORCESTER.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, MARY LAMB FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF MARY LAMB FUND.

DR.

1895.		
Oct. 1.	Balance former account,	$291 93
Dec. 31.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	12 00
1896.		
April 1.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	12 00
July 1.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	12 00
		$327 93

CR.

	Balance forward,	$327 93

SEPT. 30, 1896.
Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
C. P. WORCESTER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MARY LAMB FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF MARY LAMB FUND.

DR.

1895.		
Oct. 1.	Balance of former account,	$133 01
Oct. 2.	Dividend Boston National Bank,	26 00
Dec. 27.	State tax refunded,	16 14
1896.		
April 1.	Dividend Boston National Bank,	26 00
		$201 15

1895.	CR.	
Dec. 13.	Christmas,	$30 00
1896.		
Mar. 20.	Dr. O'Callaghan,	50 00
May 8.	Help to girl,	11 43
June 27.	Independence Day,	30 00
	Balance forward,	79 72
		$201 15

SEPT. 30, 1896.
Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
C. P. WORCESTER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FAY FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF FAY FUND.

1895.	DR.	
Nov. 4.	Interest Chelsea Savings Bank,	$40 40

1895.	CR.	
Nov. 4.	Mrs. L. L. Brackett for best girls,	$40 40

SEPT. 30, 1896.
Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
C. P. WORCESTER.

INVENTORY OF LYMAN SCHOOL INVESTMENTS.

Lyman Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
143 shares Boston & Albany Railroad stock,	$14,300 00	$28,600 00
92 shares Fitchburg Railroad stock,	9,200 00	6,900 00
40 shares Citizens' National Bank,	4,000 00	4,800 00
1 $1,000 Old Colony Railroad bond,	1,000 00	1,050 00
4 $1,000 Worcester Street Railway bonds,	4,000 00	4,000 00
Deposit Monson Savings Bank,	1,280 82	1,280 82
Deposit Ware Savings Bank,	1,301 10	1,301 10
Deposit Palmer Savings Bank,	1,275 94	1,275 94
Deposit Hampden Savings Bank,	1,268 16	1,268 16
Deposit Springfield Five Cents Savings Bank,	1,268 16	1,268 16
Deposit Springfield Institution for Savings,	1,148 68	1,148 68
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester,	1,253 22	1,253 22
Deposit Worcester County Institution for Savings,	1,246 86	1,246 86
Deposit Westborough Savings Bank,	1,255 72	1,255 72
Deposit Amherst Savings Bank,	1,247 75	1,247 75
Amounts carried forward,	$45,046 41	$57,896 41

	Par Value.	Market Value.
Amounts brought forward, ...	$45,046 41	$57,896 41
Deposit Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank, .	1,240 94	1,240 94
Deposit Franklin Savings Institution, . . .	541 20	541 20
Deposit Worcester North Savings Institution, .	541 20	541 20
Deposit Fall River Five Cents Savings Bank, .	540 47	540 47
Deposit Clinton Savings Bank, ...	1,082 42	1,082 42
Deposit Clinton First National Bank, . . .	1,712 18	1,712 18
	$50,704 82	$63,554 82

SEPT. 30, 1896.
Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
C. P. WORCESTER.

Mary Lamb Fund.

6 shares Boston & Albany Railroad stock, . .	$600 00	$1,200 00
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester, .	623 03	623 03
Deposit Clinton First National Bank, . . .	327 93	327 93
	$1,550 96	$2,150 96

SEPT. 30, 1896.
Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
C. P. WORCESTER.

INVENTORY OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL INVESTMENTS.

Mary Lamb Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
13 shares Boston National Bank stock, . .	$1,300 00	$1,300 00
Deposit Clinton First National Bank, . . .	79 72	79 72
	$1,379 72	$1,379 72

SEPT. 30, 1896.
Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
C. P. WORCESTER.

Fay Fund.

Deposit in Chelsea Savings Bank, ...	$1,020 00	$1,020 00

SEPT. 30, 1896.
Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
C. P. WORCESTER.

Rogers Fund.

One State of Maine 6 per cent. bond in custody of State Treasurer, ...	$1,000 00	$1,000 00

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

AT

WESTBOROUGH.

1895-96.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The average number present for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896, has been 7 per cent. greater than that for the preceding year. While the number of newcomers is not so great as last year by 21, yet the total for the two years, 311, is largely in excess of any other two consecutive years for a long time. Leaving out of account boys boarded, the number released to parents and to approved homes is 8 per cent. greater than last year and 40 per cent. greater than the average of five preceding years.

The average time spent in the school by those placed on probation, exclusive of boarded-out boys and those who have been tried on probation once before, is 21¼ months. The boarded-out boys spent an average of 4.4 months in the school.

The percentage of boys recalled to the school from place has been considerably larger than in former years. This undoubtedly is due in some measure to an increase in the rate of placing out, but the main cause is a more active and vigorous discipline exercised over these probationers, a discipline rendered possible by the recent legislation. Seventy-four individuals were brought back from probation. In 2 cases the offence was so serious that the culprits were transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory; in 35 cases the conduct was bad enough so that they are still detained in the school; 2 were placed out again after a few weeks' detention; and for the remaining 35 the cause of recall was of such a nature that they were speedily placed out again.

The work of visitation has been ably conducted and its results have been highly gratifying. Its relation to the internal work of the school has been eminently satisfactory. The Visitors have established an acquaintance with the boys previous to placing out which has not only been very helpful in fitting the boy to his place, but important in maintaining an influence over him until he has become settled in his new surroundings.

The current of life within the institution itself has been full and buoyant. Every department has seemed vigorous and successful.

The subjoined reports of the heads of the various departments speak for themselves. The corps of officers and teachers have worked together harmoniously and enthusiastically. The swing of the schoolroom work has been fuller and stronger than ever. The manual training has reached nearly every boy capable of taking the course with profit, who had not had it previously. A larger number than ever before have been employed on labor about the institution, for the accomplishment of which skilled mechanics have usually been called in. Nearly all repairs and betterments have been made wholly or in large part by the labor and skill of boys, under direction of officers of the cottages to which the boys respectively belong. In addition, a large hay and cow barn has been erected and completed, above the foundations, by boy carpenters under similar direction. It may fairly be said that the needs of the institution are being used as far as possible to serve the ends of education, and nothing by the doing of which a boy can be rendered more skilful and capable is turned over to hired mechanics.

The new primary department at Berlin has now been open for eleven months. Only boys under thirteen years of age are placed there. Such a boy upon arrival at the school is examined, his history noted, and then he is taken with the least possible delay to the Berlin farmhouse. In no way does the boy come in contact with the boys or the life in the main institution. Aside from the fact that the distance precludes daily visits of the superintendent, and that therefore greater responsibility must be laid upon the cottage officers, this department is treated the same as any other cottage of the school. The officers consist of a manager and teacher, who is a woman, a man who is farmer and assistant to the manager, and a housekeeper. A telephone plant is about to be installed, connecting the cottage with the superintendent's office, thus obviating much of the present inconvenience due to distance. This widely separated family has this great advantage, that the younger boys committed to the care of the school may be there quietly and discriminatingly observed without contact with older boys, and those who seem of proper disposition may early be placed in some good family in the country, or, in case of unfavorable development, the boy returned to the main school for more rigid and thorough discipline. Forty-four boys have thus been treated, and it has been found necessary to return only 6 to the main school at Westborough. I subjoin the reports of the cottage manager and of the farmer, which will give additional details.

The question most frequently asked of me by those whose interest in the work is greater than their knowledge of it is, "What part of these boys do you really reform?" and my uniform reply is, "I don't know." Reformation is like education, in that we can judge

of it only indirectly by its apparent effects of available power in the individual. Our public schools give a deal of instruction, but education is quite another question. With the acquisition of knowledge usually comes mental power in varied degrees, and not necessarily at all in proportion to the amount of knowledge crammed in.

The boys of the Lyman School are plied with every incentive which the combined ingenuity of its corps of workers can devise to induce normal will activity and the building up of correct ideals; the mind is stimulated, the hand trained, the waking hours filled literally full with useful activity of mind and body, and withal a persistent effort is made to carry forward this activity until it results in fixed habits of mind and body. Now, to what extent this reform process is mechanical and perfunctory can no more be determined by present conduct than mental power can be determined by a written examination in arithmetic or geography, or spiritual regeneration by public profession. Table No. 3, on p. 39, shows interesting facts; but I should hesitate to accept deductions based upon its percentages as of any great significance bearing upon the degree or kind of reformatory work done. When I read that 476 boys out of 670 are doing well, that 50 are lost sight of, while so many have gone behind the bars, I am thankful the record is no worse. When I read that, of boys who have been out two years, 63 per cent. are doing well and of those completing their twenty-first year before Oct. 1, 1896, 46 per cent. only are doing well, I recall that when eighteen years old the boy understands that he has wider liberties and I expect some to abuse them, and not until the youngster has passed through this trying period of adolescence and shown an incorrigible disposition to be an Ishmaelite, am I disposed to count him out of the list of potentially reformed.

When it is seen, that out of the 144 boys committed this year, over one-third had intemperate parents, that two-thirds and more had been devoted to the deadening cigarette, that more than one-half had lost one or both parents or the parents had separated, that one-third came from families out of which some members had a police record, and add to this that over half were idle when they got into trouble, do you wonder that they are here, and will you wonder, when a year or two hence, they try again the freedom of our American society, if a large number, in spite of their training here, fail to win the approbation of their neighbors and employers?

That the most serious want of Lyman School is a central school building, is a conviction rendered only stronger by the lapse of another year. The teaching force cannot be used economically with the present system of cottage school-rooms, and it compels the maintaining of a larger teaching force than is necessary. The attempt to main-

deal farther on the road towards the ideal institution family than we are now; and the running of an institution so organized need not be greatly, if at all, in excess of the expense of conducting the Lyman School at present.

It may be deemed necessary, in view of the increase of the size of the school, to ask that another cottage be erected; but I should much prefer considerable discomfort from overcrowding to longer going without so necessary an adjunct to the efficiency of the school as the central school building would be.

The subjoined tables of statistics will be found to be somewhat enlarged from former years, and it is hoped by so much improved.

Respectfully submitted,

T. F. CHAPIN.

Table No. 1.

Showing the Number received and released, and the General Condition of the School for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

Boys in school Sept. 30, 1895,			264
Received. — Since committed,		144	
Returned from places,		73	
Recommitted,		2	
Runaways recaptured,		7	
Returned "boarded-out" boys,		12	
Returned from State Almshouse,		1	
			239
Whole number in the school during the year,			*503
Released. — On probation to parents,		87	
On probation to others,		96	
To Massachusetts Reformatory,		8	
Returned to court (over age),		6	
Discharged as unfit subject,		1	
Runaways,		7	
Boarded out,		29	
To hospital, State Almshouse, Tewksbury,		1	
			235
Remaining in the school Sept. 30, 1896,			268

Table No. 2.

Showing the Admissions, Number discharged and Average Number for Each Month.

Months.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average No.
October,	13	10	267.16
November,	13	9	269.00
December,	16	5	271.67
January,	17	29	270.93
February,	16	15	273.20
March,	23	23	270.87
April,	18	33	257.20

* This number represents 458 individuals.

TABLE No. 2 — *Concluded.*

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average No.
May,	15	30	243.51
June,	25	12	248.20
July,	32	18	262.67
August,	33	25	272.83
September,	18	26	268.06
Totals,	239	235	264.61

TABLE No. 3.

A. Showing the Status of all Boys under Twenty-one whose Names were on the Books of the Lyman School Sept. 30, 1896.

In the school,			268
Released from the school, but still subject to its control: —			
With parents (220 known to be self-supporting),		287	
With others, all self-supporting,		132	
For themselves, self-supporting,		38	
At board,		28	
Have been in penal institutions other than the Massachusetts Reformatory,		23	
			508
Still legally in custody, but beyond practical control: —			
Lost sight of: —			
This year,	18		
Previously,	32		
		50	
Released to go out of State,		14	
Left the State,		13	
In United States Navy,		1	
In United States Infantry,		1	
In State Almshouse,		1	
Massachusetts Reformatory (sent this year and in former years),		*83	
			163

* Only 33 of these are now in the reformatory (3 of them on a second term); the remaining 50 have been released on ticket of leave, of whom 14 were recently known to be doing well, 1 is known to have gone to States Prison, 1 to Joliet Prison, Illinois, while nothing recent, i. e., within six months, is known of 34.

TABLE No. 3 — *Continued.*

Discharged from the care of the school: —		
Returned to court as over the age limit,	13	
Discharged as unfit subjects, to parents,	11	
Discharged as unfit subjects, to State Board of Lunacy and Charity,	2	
In Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,	4	
Dead (this year, 5; previously, 11),	16	
		46
		985

B. Showing Condition by Ages of all Boys outside the School, but Subject to its Custody.

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation up to Oct. 1, 1896: —

Doing well,	476	71 per cent.
Not doing well,	9	1 per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	106	16 per cent.
Out of State,	29	4 per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	50	8 per cent.
Total,	670	

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation one year or more: —

Doing well,	334	66 per cent.
Not doing well,	9	1½ per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	97	19 per cent.
Out of State,	26	5 per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	42	8½ per cent.
Total,	508	

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation two years or more: —

Doing well,	254	63 per cent.
Not doing well,	9	2½ per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	80	20 per cent.
Out of State,	21	5½ per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	35	9 per cent.
Total,	399	

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their nineteenth year before Oct. 1, 1896 (114, or 96 per cent., have been out two years or more): —

Doing well,	72	61½ per cent.
Not doing well,	4	3½ per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	31	26 per cent.
Out of State,	3	2½ per cent.
Whereabouts unknown,	8	6½ per cent.
Total,	118	

TABLE No. 3 — *Concluded.*

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their twentieth year before Oct. 1, 1896 (91 of whom, or 96 per cent., have been out three years or more): —

Doing well,	45 or 47 per cent.
Not doing well,	2 or 2 per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	27 or 29 per cent.
Out of State,	7 or 7½ per cent
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	13 or 14½ per cent
Total,	94

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their twenty-first year before Oct. 1, 1896 (all have been out three years or more): —

Doing well,		54 or 46 per cent.
Not doing well,		4 or 3½ per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,		41 or 35 per cent.
Released to go out of the State,		2 or 1½ per cent.
Lost track of,		
Doing well at last accounts,	11	
Not doing well,	6	
		17 or 14 per cent.
Total,		118

C. *Visitation of Probationers.*

Visits made by agents of the school,	1,043	
Visits made by trustees,	74	
		1,117

Of the 1,117 visits, 289 were to 198 boys over eighteen years old, 828 visits to boys under eighteen years old.

Whole number of names on visiting list for the year,		625
Investigations of homes by agents of the school,	165	
Investigations of homes by trustees,	2	
		167
Investigations of places by agents of the school,	26	
Investigations of places by trustees,	13	
		39

$1,175.87 have been collected for the accounts of 43 boys.

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Commitments from the Several Counties the Past Year and Previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	1	55	56
Berkshire,	2	242	244
Bristol,	16	626	642
Dukes,	1	16	17
Essex,	23	1,090	1,113
Franklin,	–	55	55
Hampden,	4	435	439
Hampshire,	–	86	86
Middlesex,	48	1,269	1,317
Nantucket,	–	17	17
Norfolk,	4	461	465
Plymouth,	3	135	138
Suffolk,	25	1,468	1,493
Worcester,	17	784	801
Totals,	144	6,739	6,883

TABLE No. 5.

Showing Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during the Year.

Fathers born in United States,	13
Mothers born in United States,	14
Fathers foreign born,	8
Mothers foreign born,	6
Both parents born in United States,	27
Both parents foreign born,	51
Unknown,	34
One parent unknown,	23
Per cent. of American parentage,	28
Per cent. of foreign parentage,	40
Per cent. unknown,	32

TABLE No. 5 — *Concluded.*

Showing Nativity of Boys committed during the Year.

Born in United States,	115
Foreign born (14 in Canada),	29
Unknown,	–
Total,	144

Showing Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Fathers born in United States,	12	29	7	7	10	12	7	15	18	13
Mothers born in United States,	7	32	13	4	10	7	8	17	11	14
Fathers foreign born,	8	63	11	5	18	5	10	9	7	8
Mothers foreign born,	13	58	9	9	5	12	8	17	25	6
Both parents born in United States,	15	20	29	22	20	22	24	18	31	27
Both parents foreign born,	43	48	71	52	53	54	70	59	61	51
Unknown,	25	13	13	11	7	23	20	32	34	34
One parent unknown,	–	–	–	–	8	16	19	20	25	23
Per cent. of American parentage,	23	29	35	28	29	25	23	24	29	28
Per cent. of foreign parentage,	52	64	54	60	60	50	56	50	42	40
Per cent. unknown,	25	9	11	12	11	25	21	26	29	32

Showing Nativity of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Born in the United States,	80	89	105	77	86	105	110	110	130	115
Foreign born,	13	10	17	14	23	19	36	32	35	29
Unknown,	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	2	–

TABLE No. 6.

Showing by what Authority the Commitments have been made the Past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Past Year.
By district court,	66
municipal court,	19
police court,	44
superior court,	4
trial justices,	10
State Board of Lunacy and Charity,	1
Total,	144

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the Age of Boys when committed.

AGE.	Committed during Past Year.	Committed Previously.	Totals.
Six,	–	5	5
Seven,	–	25	25
Eight,	–	120	120
Nine,	1	235	236
Ten,	6	459	465
Eleven,	15	672	687
Twelve,	22	926	948
Thirteen,	35	1,222	1,257
Fourteen,	58	1,349	1,407
Fifteen,	4	956	960
Sixteen,	3	528	531
Seventeen,	–	181	181
Eighteen and over,	–	17	17
Unknown,	–	44	44
Totals,	144	6,739	6,883

Average age of boys committed, 13.63.

TABLE No. 8.

*Showing the Domestic Condition of the 144 Boys who have been committed to the School during the Year.**

Had parents,	75
no parents,	10
father,	31
mother,	27
step-father,	13
step-mother,	12
intemperate father,	52
intemperate mother,	3
both parents intemperate,	11
parents separated,	15
attended church,	139
never attended church,	3
never attended school,	—
not attended school within one year,	24
not attended school within two years,	6
not attended school within three years,	6
been arrested before,	81
been inmates of other institutions,	29
used intoxicating liquor,	10
used tobacco (mostly cigarettes),	100
Were employed in the mill or otherwise when arrested,	19
Were idle,	85
Were attending school,	39
Could not read or write,	5
Parents owning residence,	15
Members of the family had been arrested,	52

* These facts are gathered for the most part from the boys' testimony.

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the Length of Time the 228 Boys who have left the Past Year have spent in the School since committed.*

3 months or less,	30	1 year 1 month,	1
4 months,	5	1 year 2 months,	2
5 months,	5	1 year 3 months,	5
6 months,	7	1 year 4 months,	4
7 months,	2	1 year 5 months,	8
8 months,	1	1 year 6 months,	21
9 months,	6	1 year 7 months,	12
10 months,	3	1 year 8 months,	10
11 months,	3	1 year 9 months,	13
1 year,	1	1 year 10 months,	11

* This includes all who have left the institution, either on transfer to another institution, on return to court or otherwise, as well as on probation.

TABLE No. 9 — *Concluded.*

1 year 11 months,	10	3 years 1 month,	-
2 years,	8	3 years 2 months,	1
2 years 1 month,	9	3 years 3 months,	1
2 years 2 months,	11	3 years 4 months,	2
2 years 3 months,	6	3 years 5 months,	2
2 years 4 months,	6	3 years 6 months,	2
2 years 5 months,	1	3 years 7 months,	1
2 years 6 months,	2	3 years 8 months,	-
2 years 7 months,	3	3 years 9 months,	1
2 years 8 months,	3	3 years 10 months,	3
2 years 9 months,	2	3 years 11 months,	1
2 years 10 months,	-	4 years or more,	1
2 years 11 months,	-		—
3 years,	2	Total,	228

Average time spent in the institution, ... 18.03 months.
Average time spent in the institution of boarded boys, . 4.09 months.
Average time spent in the institution of probationers not boarded, released for the first time, ... 21¼ months.

TABLE No. 10.

Comparative Table, showing Average Numbers of Inmates and Number of New Commitments, etc., for a Period of Ten Years.

	Average Number.	New Commitments.	Returned for Any Cause.	Placed on Probation.	Discharged Otherwise.*
1886–87,	104.32	93	31	80	16
1887–88,	127.24	99	38	91	22
1888–89,	168.23	124	39	93	19
1889–90,	186.46	92	18	89	16
1890–91,	183.96	109	21	99	16
1891–92,	203.88	125	30	120	16
1892–93,	226.05	146	49	122	31
1893–94,	228.00	142	53	124	75†
1894–95,	246.73	167	79	188‡	28†
1895–96,	264.61	144	88	212§	16
Average for ten years,	193.95	124.5	44.6	121.8	25.5

* This includes boys transferred to any other institution, returned to court, discharged as unfit subjects, runaways, etc.

† The large number these two years was due to the fact that numbers of young boys were transferred to the State Primary School.

‡ Eighteen of these were boarded. § Twenty-nine of these were boarded.

TABLE No. 13. — *Some Comparative Statistics.*

A. Showing the Average Age of Boys released on Probation for the Past Ten Years.

1887,	15.56	1892,	15.63
1888,	14.96	1893,	14.81
1889,	15.17	1894,	14.94
1890,	15.1	1895,	15.49
1891,	15.48	1896,	15.17

B. Showing the Average Time spent in the Institution for the Past Ten Years.

1887,	17.82 months.	1892,	22.1 months.
1888,	17.58 months.	1893,	19.4 months.
1889,	17.3 months.	1894,	16.95 months.
1890,	18.38 months.	1895,	21.17 months.
1891,	22.6 months.	1896,	18.03 months.*

* Shorter average is due to the number of young boys boarded out.

C. Showing the Average Age of Commitment for Past Ten Years.

1887,	13.56	1892,	13.73
1888,	12.92	1893,	13.39
1889,	13.07	1894,	13.87
1890,	13.15	1895,	13.44
1891,	13.89	1896,	13.63

D. Showing the Number of Boys returned from Place for Any Cause for Ten Years.

1887,	27	1892,	30
1888,	34	1893,	35
1889,	20	1894,	33
1890,	14	1895,	60
1891,	21	1896,	87

TABLE No. 14.

Report of the Sewing Room for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

Articles made.		Articles repaired.	
Aprons,	126	Aprons,	29
Coverings,	6	Awnings,	6
Coats,	52	Blankets,	6
Dusters,	29	Braces,	96
Dish towels,	71	Bands on hats,	30
Holders,	22	Caps,	40
Napkins,	197	Coats,	100
Night shirts,	2	Curtains,	1
Mattresses,	24	Drawers,	3
Pillow ticks,	19	Draughted patterns,	6
Pantaloons,	661	Flags,	2
Pillow slips,	297	Horse blankets,	2
Spreads,	3	Jackets,	20
Strips for labels,	40	Mittens,	5
Sheets,	355	Mattresses,	3
Shirts,	1,155	Napkins,	46
Table cloths,	73	Pantaloons,	533
Towels,	297	Pillow slips,	72
White aprons,	5	Sheets,	80
White jackets,	21	Shirts,	425
		Spreads,	3
	3,455	Slippers,	12
		Table cloths,	21
		Towels,	15
			1,556

Average number of boys employed in sewing room,	5.38
Number of different boys employed,	14*

Laundry Work for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

Number of pieces washed,	262,650
Number of pieces ironed,	203,061
Number of pieces starched,	21,358
Average number of boys employed in laundry work,	34.7
Number of different boys employed,	108*

* As this work is not educational, no boy is so employed exclusively.

entered the Latin school. He also expressed his intention of taking a college course in the future. Though these cases represent only a minority, yet all such stimulate us to redouble our efforts to lead those under our care in right paths, to instil into their minds loftier ambitions, to broaden their mental horizon and to teach them lessons of good morals and purity, having full confidence that the foundation work begun here will bear much good fruit in the future.

Even greater effort than heretofore has been made to teach the boys to read intelligently, and to interest them in books containing useful, ennobling thoughts expressed in choice language. The fact that many boys who enter the school cannot read at all, or but very poorly, renders it extremely difficult for them, in their comparatively short stay here, to learn to read well. Their vocabulary, except of street jargon, is very limited; so that only those engaged in this work can appreciate the difficulties with which both boy and teacher have to contend.

The enthusiasm of the boys in the study of insects has not seemed to wane in the least during the past year. Many specimens have been added to the already large collection made and mounted.

The interest in drawing has seemed rather to increase than to diminish. This has been noticed especially in the color work and original designing. One has said that "Picturing is one of the simplest expressions of the imagination, and the exercise of imagination lies at the root of all our intelligence and our creative arts." Believing this, we aim to give the boys perfect freedom in illustrating and designing, while *we* simply *guide* them in the exercise of the imaginative faculty.

The specimens of penmanship shown at the close of the year were very creditable, convincing me that each boy had striven to improve.

As usual, we have observed the various holidays of the year with appropriate exercises, which in every instance have been educational in their character, and the boys have entered into them with a zest beyond our expectations.

During the greater part of the year literary and musical exercises were rendered in the chapel every Wednesday evening, which proved very profitable and pleasant to the members of the school. So great was their enthusiasm that every boy was desirous to take some part, and each week they gladly memorized some selection given and recited it in concert. In addition, about one hundred and fifty selections were committed and recited by as many different persons. These were all of a nature to aid greatly in moulding the thinking and reading of subsequent life and be helpful in the formation of character. Of these fully a hundred were "adapted to the awakening and strengthening of a deep and lasting love of country and an enthusiastic devotion to American institutions." Many of the officers

also kindly took part in these exercises, thus increasing the interest and teaching the boys by example.

Of the number, 144, committed to the school the past year, 2 could hardly speak or understand English, 3 could not read and 5 could neither read nor write; while 42 entered the D Class, 42 the C, 41 the B, 14 the A and 5 the Advanced A Class.

While we have not accomplished all that we wished, yet we believe that some advancement has been made in the right direction, and that the future will reveal results for which, in our weak faith, we hardly dare hope. We can only sow the seed, water and tend carefully; God must give the increase.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY L. PETTIT,
Principal.

REPORT OF INSTRUCTOR OF SLOYD.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

One thousand and sixteen names have been enrolled in the Sloyd record books since its introduction seven years ago. Counting the boys admitted since, and those in the school at the time Sloyd was introduced, I find 1,109 boys. Allowing for 44 that have gone to the primary department at Berlin the past year, and as many more new boys who have not been in the school long enough, besides a few incapable ones, it will be seen that almost every boy who has attended Lyman School has had the opportunity for this training.

The plan of the past year has been similar to that of the previous year. Working drawings have preceded the Sloyd work, and so helpful are they that the boys prefer to make their own drawings rather than to work from dictated directions. After the drawing has been made, only a glance now and then is necessary to give the boy a perfect understanding of the successive steps. There have been 412 two-hour lessons given; 149 boys have been in attendance and 48 are in the room at the present time.

One boy completed the entire course, and made seven pieces of extra work, among which was a small table; 65 completed twenty-seven of the thirty-one models and 21 finished twenty-five of the same total. Of the remaining 14 boys, 4 went away, 6 lost the class by reason of sickness, 1 from inability, 1 transferred to another department and 2 had had the work before coming to the school.

During the year not a boy belonging to the Sloyd classes has attempted to escape from the school.

I still believe individual instruction yields the best results; but "greatest good to greatest numbers" calls for class work here, and my individual work is carried on in any spare moment as I go about the room. In testing a class of 50 who had no instructions as to the proper position of the hand for grasping the knife to whittle, only 5 grasped the knife correctly, binding the thumb over the fingers, thus showing the very limited knowledge of tools the boys have with which to begin. The course involves the use of 47 tools and represents 72 different exercises.

The exercises of Sloyd are so varied that mental activity upon the part of the boy is always required. If he relaxes his care, he soon awakens to find his plans marred, and the model bearing his mental image and reflecting it so vividly that he cannot avoid the object lesson about himself. Again, if a boy has drawn a coat hanger, and, by using forethought, carries out his plan, he realizes that he has a power within himself which gives birth to hope and courage for the future. Thus the hand training becomes intellectual training, teaching the boy how to think.

Those boys who have never been taught obedience find difficulty with Sloyd, but gradually yield to its demands.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA L. WILCOX,
Teacher.

REPORT OF INSTRUCTOR OF ADVANCED MANUAL TRAINING.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

Since the report of last year (1895) 32 boys have entered and completed the course in advanced manual training, which consisted of twenty-four models in carpentry and wood turning, also eighteen models in forging, — the last four being of steel, in order that they may derive an understanding of tempering and the difference between working iron and steel. The boy completes this entire course in twenty-two weeks, devoting four hours a week each to wood turning, carpentry and mechanical drawing, and eight hours to forging, allowing him time (in the wood work) for his drawings from which he makes his model. In the forging he is provided with a blue-print from which to make his model.

Each exercise is finally developed into a complete object. This affords the boy the opportunity of producing a useful as well as sometimes ornamental piece of work upon the completion of his model. This also affords him considerable in the educational line, as, having some definite object in view, he is stimulated to attain the completion of this object by steady, earnest and interested application, and thus to advance. We value this educational part even more than the work exhibited.

It might be stated here that, although we do not claim to send forth a boy fully qualified to enter upon the carpentering and forging trades, yet, in several cases during the past year, boys have left Lyman School and are now succeeding in their work in this line.

Aside from the regular class work, the boys have turned on the lathes 150 mortise pins, 80 pieces for the ornamentation of posts, 75 staging bracket bolts, door pull and latches, pipe hooks and various minor pieces now in use at the new barn. They have also furnished the bakery with a fire tool rack of wrought iron, newly pointed and sharpened pickaxes, and ground and repaired the lawn mowers used at the different houses. The latter has been done by

the boy in charge of the boiler and engine, and mention might be made of a blue-print drawing case made by this same boy.

During the past year we have received the very helpful addition of a power grindstone and an emery wheel.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES D. LITTLEFIELD,
Instructor of Advanced Manual Training.

REPORT OF THE INSTRUCTOR OF THE CLASS IN PRINTING.

To the Superintendent of the the Lyman School for Boys.

The past twelve months have been fruitful of some satisfaction on our part and a good degree of progress on the part of the boys.

The effect of our influence, example, teaching, for good or ill upon the future lives of those in our care is a mighty matter, ever present in our mind, and demands our most careful consideration, for we all know that good boys, good men, good citizens are of far more importance to the home, the State and the country than good printing.

A new blocking machine has been put into the office, which is not only a convenience but enables us to furnish the school with blocks of paper at a less price than they can be bought ready made, and also to use up odd sizes of paper that could hardly be used to print on.

There has been considerable printing done during the past year, and no doubt the printing office is a very convenient auxiliary to the school. There are five boys at present in the printing office. One, a small boy, is also in the class in manual training two hours each day. It takes all of the time of this boy to keep the office in good shape and sort over type, print wrappers and assist in mailing the "Enterprise." Another boy, perhaps the largest in the institution, who was put into the printing office on account of his muscle, turns the crank on the cylinder press, sets up the Sunday-school lessons in two versions, prints and distributes the type, and sometimes prints the chapel service. Another boy does most of the small job printing, directs the wrappers and mails the "Enterprise," with some assistance, and distributes the jobs when printed. This leaves us two boys to set and distribute the type on the "Enterprise," and they sometimes assist in the printing and mailing of the paper also.

Eight hundred copies of the paper are printed at each issue. Every boy in the school has a copy to read, after which it is sent to his home or to some friend, as he may direct.

Simple and unpretentious as our work may seem to some, it is no easy matter to edit and print such a paper as is expected of us; still, we love the work, and are trying to do the best we can under the circumstances.

Twelve boys in all have been in the printing office since Oct. 1, 1895, and we believe the experience and training have been a help to them; while the paper has been a welcome visitor to the hundreds of other boys in the school, and much appreciated by many outside of the school.

Thanking you, sir, for all your kindness, we most respectfully submit this report.

M. E. HOWARD,
Teacher of Printing.

PHYSICAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

Gymnastic lessons have been given five days a week during forty weeks of the past year. The teacher was engaged in special duties for the school during the twelve weeks when gymnastics were not taught, with the exception of two weeks' vacation. In all about sixteen hundred lessons have been given, representing nearly two hundred changes of programme, — a new lesson for nearly every day. Instruction is given to eight classes every afternoon and evening, the exercise occupying twenty to twenty-five minutes. There are on an average thirty-one boys in each class.

The arrangement, which was spoken of briefly in my last report, places the teacher in a position where he comes in contact with every boy every day, so that the slightest change for better or worse is easily detected. Physically the boys are this year in much better condition than a year ago. What may be the cause does not appear. The change from city to country life, the diet, the open-air exercise, the physical training, constant oversight, — all these work together for good.

The gymnastic drill which is used here consists of free movements on the floor and apparatus work in all but two schools, which demands the contraction and relaxation of every muscle to its fullest extent, from the muscles of the ankle joint to those of the neck. The movements in an exercise follow each other in the order followed by teachers of Swedish drill, which has been outlined in a previous report. The whole scheme may be described briefly: —

Use every muscle to its fullest extent. For instance, the order is given, "Arms upward stretch!" This means to extend the arms perpendicularly upward until the highest point is reached, by complete extension of elbow, wrist and finger joints.

Use only necessary muscles. Avoid bending the body forward, backward or sideways, or in any way changing its position while executing the movement described above.

Use sufficient power only. The arms being in position at the sides, the order is given, "Arms sideways fling!" which means that the

arms are to assume a position horizontally sideways, at right angles to the position of the body, as quickly as possible. If more than sufficient power is used, the arms are carried higher than was intended by the pupil. Herein lies the meaning of the phrase, "Gymnastics teach self-control." By a constant endeavor to use only necessary power in assuming any position is this achieved, and in many cases to a limited extent only.

This is the basis upon which the teacher is working, — *not to teach a certain number of movements, but to train the energies to their highest development with as much surplus of power as possible.*

The general effect is a better appearance of the schools when they are assembled together. Interested visitors speak of the improvement in marching, which is due to more individuality and less of the machine.

The special effect may be seen in a few cases of boys with local weaknesses who have wonderfully changed by application of massage treatment, in addition to personal attention of Dr. Corey, all under his direction. Gymnastics have done much for our boys, and can still do more.

Fourth of July games were arranged by the teacher, and, while they afforded amusement for all, very good work was done by those who took part in the races.

In closing this, my fourth annual report, I must thank you and the masters for most hearty support in carrying on the work.

Respectfully submitted,

ALLISTON GREENE,
Teacher.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

In the year ending at this date, 835 prescriptions have been made for boys with minor ailments as out-patients.

The hospital has been occupied 955 days by 76 different boys, making an exceptionally high average confinement, which is accounted for by a number of chronic cases and the precautionary detention of those recovering from contagious diseases.

Throat troubles were most numerous, 31; indigestion, 17; sores, 8; accidents, 8; neuralgia, 6; synovitis, 3; eczema, 3; abscess, 2; conjunctivitis, 2; and 20 other disorders furnished 1 case each. Of these last appendicitis seemed to threaten one boy's life, and Dr. Homer Gage of Worcester was summoned, who removed the offending organ and the patient recovered. A case of scarlet fever gave considerable anxiety for a time, but the boy got well and the disease did not spread. One boy is still suffering from chronic hip disease, who has been in the hospital 166 days; he will probably be an invalid for the next two years.

Since the school was established on its present location, throat diseases, especially tonsillitis, have been exceedingly common. Many cases have been severe enough to excite temporary alarm and raise the question whether they were not genuine diphtheria; but, as all recovered without serious effects, we became confident in our diagnosis. In October 7 cases occurred, which was unusual for that month, and, though none were fatal, there were features in the convalescence of some not usually observed, which excited suspicion. A request was made that all boys afflicted with sore throats be sent to the hospital on the first complaint, and the nurse was directed to apply active treatment at once. Those who came improved so rapidly that a positive diagnosis could not be made by inspection alone, therefore cultures from several throats were submitted to bacteriological examination, and the diphtheria bacillus found in 6. Reviewing the cases which occurred in the first three months of the year in the light of subsequent developments, there are reasons for believing that 10 boys were infected by diphtheria. That all recovered without grave

symptoms or serious after-effects, unaided by antitoxin, was due, in my judgment, to the early use of both local and general antiseptics.

To illustrate the difficulty of distinguishing diphtheria from tonsillitis by inspection in the early stages, I will relate that two throats were tested by bacteriological examination the same day; the one having by far the gravest symptoms was pronounced tonsillitis, while the other, having a very mild appearance, was certified diphtheria.

A thorough and systematic disinfection of all the houses was done with the kindly co-operation of the Boston health department. Immediately the effect was apparent, and from that day to this there has been no sign of diphtheria, and only six short and mild cases of pharyngeal and tonsillar disease.

Trying as was our experience, if it serves to impress the importance of early treatment and thorough disinfection, we can only be thankful for it.

Respectfully submitted,

F. E. COREY,
Physician.

REPORT OF THE MANAGER OF BERLIN FARM-HOUSE.

To the Superintendent.

We trust that this first report of the primary work at Berlin Farm will demonstrate the wisdom of the trustees in making such a work possible.

Disconnected as we are from the main school, and isolated, so far as neighbors are concerned, we have been able to give our boys nearly the same freedom that a farmer would give his own sons. Most of these boys are from city homes, and they have found this farm home, with its orchards of fruit trees and its fields of grass and flowers, very attractive. As soon as the first feeling of homesickness had been conquered, they quickly identified themselves with the place, became interested in its industries, and warmly attached to the numerous pets which the boys have been allowed to gather about them. Not until a boy *feels* at home do we consider him really *ready* for the home influence with which he is here surrounded, and from which we expect so much in the way of reformation.

Since Nov. 1, 1895, 44 boys have been placed with us. Of those, 18 are still here. There were: —

	Received.	Dismissed.	Retained.
November,	3	–	3
December,	6	2	7
January,	5	1	11
February,	2	–	13
March,	5	3	15
April,	2	1	16
May,	2	3	15
June,	3	4	14
July,	8	1	21
August,	5	4	22
September,	3	7	18

Of the 25 dismissed, 6 are now in the Lyman School at Westborough, 5 have been returned to their homes and 14 are in boarding places.

Average time of detention of all boys dismissed, . .	106 days.
Average time of detention of boys placed out or returned to their homes, ...	117 days.
Average time of boys now here, ...	84 days.
Whole number of boys received, ...	44

Having the children so short a time, the apparent results from work in the school-room must necessarily be small. Especial attention has been paid to reading and orthography, and by making use of histories for reading books and frequent reference to our maps, globe and the world of nature around us, a great deal of information has been gained on many subjects. The morning session of one and one-half hours has been given to this work and the afternoon session of two hours devoted to language and arithmetic, which we have endeavored to make thorough and practical.

Our evenings have been spent in the boys' sitting room. Quiet games were played by those who were so disposed, and good use has been made of our large library of interesting books. All were ready, however, to leave games and books at sound of the piano. We think no hour of the day has been more enjoyed by the boys or more helpful to them than this last hour, given to song and praise, with a word of thanks to Him who now, as of old, blesses little children.

Our school being small in number (at no time numbering more than 23), we have found it possible to get very near the hearts of our boys; and, while endeavoring to quicken the intellectual faculties, we trust we have stimulated a healthy moral growth.

Our thanks are due to you for the confidence and trust reposed in us, as shown by placing no hindrances in the way of carrying out our plans, yet being ever ready with counsel and encouragement when needed.

Respectfully submitted,

EMILY L. WARNER.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1895 — October, received from the State Treasurer,	. .	$5,447 16
November, " " " "	. .	4,380 05
December, " " " "	. .	8,019 32
1896. — January, " " " "	. .	4,994 59
February, " " " "	. .	4,502 62
March, " " " "	. .	6,302 79
April, " " " "	. .	5,234 75
May, " " " "	. .	3,551 71
June, " " " "	. .	6,518 40
July, " " " "	. .	6,046 45
August, " " " "	. .	4,058 34
September, " " " "	. .	4,737 30
		$63,793 48

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT THE STATE TREASURY.

1895. — October,	. . . . .	$5,447 16
November,	. . . . .	4,380 05
December,	. . . . .	8,019 32
1896. — January,	. . . . .	4,994 59
February,	. . . . .	4,502 62
March,	. . . . .	6,302 79
April,	. . . . .	5,234 75
May,	. . . . .	3,551 71
June,	. . . . .	6,518 40
July,	. . . . .	6,046 45
August,	. . . . .	4,058 34
September,	. . . . .	4,737 30
		$63,793 48

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM STATE TREASURY.

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1895, Chapter 37).

1895. — October,	. . . . .	$1,292 74
December,	. . . . .	2,420 45
1896. — January,	. . . . .	1,336 75
March,	. . . . .	1,798 21
April,	. . . . .	1,244 81
June,	. . . . .	559 37
July,	. . . . .	798 81
		$9,451 14

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1896, Chapter 76).

1896. — April,		$600 38
July,		675 19
		$1,275 57

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1895, Chapter 37).

1895. — October,		$1,292 74
December,		2,420 45
1896. — January,		1,336 75
March,		1,798 21
April,		1,244 81
June,		559 37
July,		798 81
		$9,451 14

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1896, Chapter 76).

1896. — April,		$600 38
July,		675 19
		$1,275 57

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1896.

Salaries of officers and employees,	$25,332 66	
Wages of others temporarily employed,	1,385 58	
		$26,718 24
Provisions and grocery supplies, including —		
Ammonia,	$5 50	
Butter,	1,044 31	
Brawn,	20 33	
Beef,	1,619 79	
Beans,	324 31	
Biscuit,	15	
Bath brick and sand,	4 15	
Board of annex officers,	53 99	
Boiled cider,	2 75	
Blacking,	2 40	
Bovinine,	2 00	
Brushes,	3 10	
Corn meal,	45 20	
Crackers,	50 50	
Cheese,	232 59	
Celery,	2 64	
Amounts carried forward,	$3,413 71	$26,718 24

Amounts brought forward,	$3,413 71	$26,718 24
Provisions and grocery supplies, including —		
Coffee,	103 55	
Cereal coffee,	52 26	
Cream tartar and soda,	20 14	
Cocoa,	34 41	
Candles,	2 40	
Cranberries,	14 50	
Corn starch,	5 50	
Candy,	13 75	
Curry,	80	
Eggs,	125 18	
Extracts,	19 30	
Flour,	1,286 75	
Fish,	401 58	
Fowl,	145 63	
Fly paper,	10 22	
Fruit and canned goods,	433 77	
Farina,	3 50	
Gelatine,	17 15	
Greens,	72	
Honey,	90	
Horse radish,	10	
Ice,	327 04	
Ice cream,	1 50	
Insect powder,	1 50	
Lard,	109 13	
Lobsters and clams,	1 62	
Mutton,	123 29	
Molasses,	369 65	
Maple syrup,	11 40	
Milk,	201 06	
Macaroni,	4 25	
Malt,	2 00	
Nuts,	75	
Oatmeal,	44 90	
Oysters,	75 12	
Olive oil and olives,	8 93	
Onions,	3 50	
Pork and hams,	78 39	
Potatoes,	108 50	
Pepper,	4 20	
Paper and bags,	20 85	
Pearl barley,	1 00	
Rye flour,	30 40	
Raisins,	15 30	
Amounts carried forward,	$7,650 10	$26,718 24

Amounts brought forward,	$733 58	$37,870 4
Clothing —		
Cutting, making and trimming suits,	388 87	
Carpenters' aprons,	1 80	
Denim,	233 38	
Darning cotton,	2 18	
Duck,	6 55	
Drilling,	3 12	
Doe skin,	25 75	
Extension cases,	87 30	
Elastic,	93	
Flannel,	82 11	
Gum tissue,	38	
Handkerchiefs,	33 37	
Hats and caps,	228 20	
Hospital gowns,	1 80	
Indelible ink,	8 35	
Laundry,	20 70	
Mittens,	55 44	
Needles,	34	
Neckties,	62 29	
New blue suits,	179 68	
Overcoats,	137 60	
Stockings,	84 16	
Shoe laces,	14 24	
Silesia,	3 55	
Suspenders,	75 50	
Shoes and repairs,	1,617 81	
Sample suit,	4 15	
Shirts (outside),	109 56	
Suits (outside),	954 49	
Taffeta,	2 12	
Tape,	08	
Ties,	88	
Thread,	35 19	
Underclothing,	104 45	
		5,299 9
School supplies —		
Arithmetics,	$3 75	
Bibles,	64 80	
Binding books,	78 67	
Book slates,	3 65	
Black board,	17 00	
Colored paper,	10 80	
Compasses,	22 73	
Dictionary,	8 50	
Amounts carried forward,	$209 90	$43,170 3

Amounts brought forward,	$820 73	$36,080 82
Furniture, beds and bedding —		
Lanterns,	3 38	
Lamp wicks and chimneys,	2 54	
Leather edging,	70	
Mirrors,	6 00	
Mattress repairs,	9 41	
Mattress pads,	19 43	
Mattress,	9 10	
Mouse traps,	5 25	
Molasses gate,	35	
Mosquito netting,	3 56	
Picture wire,	75	
Picture frames,	45 05	
Picture knobs,	25	
Refrigerators,	65 83	
Rubber blankets,	30 00	
Rugs, carpets and linoleum,	194 15	
Rope,	1 02	
Stove furniture,	28 15	
Silver and plated ware,	3 76	
Shears, combs and brushes,	63 78	
Spreads,	26 40	
Sheeting,	119 25	
Scales,	1 75	
Sewing machine needles,	11 05	
Soap dishes,	1 75	
Sad-iron handles,	1 25	
Tables,	28 50	
Tin and copper ware,	86 52	
Thermometers,	5 35	
Towels and napkins,	116 28	
Ventilating heater,	12 50	
Wooden ware,	65 81	
		1,789 60
Clothing —		
Aprons,	$1 80	
Armlets,	2 74	
Buttons,	50 97	
Blouses,	20 44	
Blacking,	3 00	
Braid,	05	
Cotton shirting,	86 66	
Coats, pants and jackets,	27 00	
Cassimere,	536 49	
Collars,	4 43	
Amounts carried forward,	$733 58	$37,870 42

Amounts brought forward,	$733 58	$37,870 4
Clothing —		
Cutting, making and trimming suits,	388 87	
Carpenters' aprons,	1 80	
Denim,	233 38	
Darning cotton,	2 18	
Duck,	6 55	
Drilling,	3 12	
Doe skin,	25 75	
Extension cases,	87 30	
Elastic,	93	
Flannel,	82 11	
Gum tissue,	38	
Handkerchiefs,	33 37	
Hats and caps,	228 20	
Hospital gowns,	1 80	
Indelible ink,	8 35	
Laundry,	20 70	
Mittens,	55 44	
Needles,	34	
Neckties,	62 29	
New blue suits,	179 68	
Overcoats,	137 60	
Stockings,	84 16	
Shoe laces,	14 24	
Silesia,	3 55	
Suspenders,	75 50	
Shoes and repairs,	1,617 81	
Sample suit,	4 15	
Shirts (outside),	109 56	
Suits (outside),	954 49	
Taffeta,	2 12	
Tape,	08	
Ties,	88	
Thread,	35 19	
Underclothing,	104 45	
		5,299 9
School supplies —		
Arithmetics,	$3 75	
Bibles,	64 80	
Binding books,	78 67	
Book slates,	3 65	
Black board,	17 00	
Colored paper,	10 80	
Compasses,	22 73	
Dictionary,	8 50	
Amounts carried forward,	$209 90	$43,170 3

Amounts brought forward,	$209 90	$43,170 32
School supplies —		
Drawing material,	2 80	
Drawing paper,	100 15	
Entertainments,	9 60	
Geographies,	112 68	
Histories,	37 32	
Ink wells and covers,	7 20	
Ink,	5 20	
Lead pencils,	17 25	
Library paper,	12 48	
Miscellaneous books,	52 54	
Music,	5 24	
Mucilage,	4 20	
Maps,	9 00	
Manilla paper,	62 50	
Manual training (Sloyd),	264 30	
Manual training (advanced),	229 47	
Paint brushes, and paint,	76 72	
Pens and penholders,	13 52	
Paper and envelopes,	24 62	
Penmanship paper,	12 00	
Readers,	139 83	
Rubber erasers,	3 00	
Rulers,	12 00	
Spelling blanks,	7 50	
School-room desks and chairs,	129 80	
Thumb tacks and fasteners,	1 80	
		1,562 62
Ordinary repairs —		
Asphalt floor,	$628 32	
Brushes,	7 34	
Brass, lead, tin, copper,	8 20	
Boiler repairs,	72 25	
Beeswax,	38 38	
Blacksmithing,	32 03	
Brick,	82 10	
Belting,	1 00	
Bolts,	2 77	
Building paper,	5 84	
Blasting powder,	75	
Cement,	104 70	
Curtain rods,	36	
Chalk line,	59	
Closets,	7 64	
Concreting,	39 49	
Amounts carried forward,	$1,031 76	$44,732 94

Amount brought forward,		$56,430 11
Seeds, plants and fertilizers —		
Flower seeds and bulbs,	$5 69	
Fertilizers,	810 70	
Grass seed,	137 36	
Garden seeds,	72 60	
Plants and shrubs,	137 65	
Seed corn,	7 10	
Trees,	10 35	
		1,181 45
Grain and meal for stock —		
Bran,	$10 63	
Cracked corn,	84 05	
Corn meal,	94 25	
Corn,	4 25	
Condition powder,	4 25	
Cabbage seed,	40	
Fine feed,	150 20	
Gluten,	278 99	
Grit,	2 30	
Hay,	23 97	
Insect powder,	50	
Linseed meal,	91 49	
Middlings,	33 00	
Mixed feed,	6 80	
Oats,	276 12	
Oat feed,	64 10	
Oyster shells,	5 80	
Quincy feed,	15 00	
Rye,	60	
Rock salt,	67	
Straw,	23 52	
Wheat,	53 35	
		1,224 24
Institution property —		
Democrat wagon,	$74 21	
Fire extinguishers,	144 00	
Flags,	72 00	
Flag staffs,	39 75	
Horse blankets,	8 00	
Harness,	76 50	
Ladders,	5 46	
Oil cover,	2 50	
Police badges,	4 80	
Rubber hose,	182 25	
Skates,	5 10	
Watchmans' clocks,	109 00	
		723 5
Amount carried forward,		$59,559 3

Amount brought forward,		$59,559 37
Transportation and travelling expenses —		
Express and freight charges,	$590 89	
Travelling expenses,	782 16	
		1,373 05
Live stock purchases,		340 75
Farm tools and repairs to same,		651 25
Horse and cattle shoeing,		86 04
News, Sunday-school and waste papers,		258 34
Postage, telephone, telegraph and phonograph,		494 37
Drugs and medical supplies,		207 45
Printing material,		200 69
Stationery,		137 06
Water,		430 00
Raw material,		21 11
Rent,		5 00
Burial,		29 00
		$63,793 48

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1895.			1896.									Totals.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Salaries, wages and labor,	$2,140 07	$2,137 18	$2,399 32	$2,201 10	$2,172 51	$2,153 85	$2,155 39	$2,159 16	$2,250 12	$2,415 67	$2,301 02	$2,232 85	$26,718 24
Provisions and groceries,	715 12	467 85	1,870 46	930 77	630 11	575 04	830 18	296 29	766 21	1,378 86	651 00	250 69	9,362 58
Furniture, beds and bedding,	393 47	151 46	238 39	81 69	300 34	134 74	101 17	137 59	32 09	34 44	170 76	13 46	1,789 60
Clothing,	626 16	358 14	326 30	1,100 42	208 48	660 94	320 21	60 16	1,329 27	54 87	48 45	206 50	5,299 90
Fuel and lights,	449 38	730 05	1,613 77	94 55	336 51	697 87	286 57	221 47	1,167 38	1,025 68	65 59	594 64	7,283 46
School property,	126 17	129 14	167 08	26 70	77 94	194 72	130 95	82 93	17 45	28 00	100 88	480 66	1,562 62
Institution property,	-	8 00	254 25	-	-	228 46	44 85	-	-	74 21	109 00	4 80	723 57
Plants, seeds and fertilizers,	-	-	-	-	-	811 39	72 22	28 05	77 79	166 55	16 20	9 25	1,181 45
Live stock purchases,	-	-	-	-	1 00	-	8 25	105 00	1 50	-	-	225 00	340 75
Transportation and travelling expenses,	153 81	44 79	137 80	20 00	112 38	167 66	104 56	162 35	141 20	113 47	88 57	126 46	1,373 05
Grain and meal for stock,	70 02	123 48	167 67	15 00	447 85	85 72	2 60	35 87	128 22	73 86	68 50	5 45	1,224 24
Ordinary repairs,	546 08	206 61	601 08	98 28	123 95	431 74	990 82	143 62	336 14	373 64	299 56	262 19	4,413 71
Farm tools and repairs,	51 88	2 65	18 55	-	5 78	10 37	58 71	39 55	82 32	26 27	71 77	233 40	651 25
Horse and cattle shoeing,	3 00	11 25	13 70	-	13 45	3 48	9 27	4 70	6 76	4 50	9 11	6 82	86 04
News, Sunday-school and waste papers,	1 50	-	1 50	161 08	-	82 20	3 06	-	-	9 00	-	-	258 34
Postage, telegrams and telephone,	79 34	9 45	88 43	22 88	25 68	30 38	51 16	74 97	46 52	40 38	11 03	14 15	494 37
Drugs and medical supplies,	20 58	-	66 61	11 45	11 46	16 75	5 75	-	42 27	1 45	12 90	18 23	207 45
Printing material,	43 48	-	30 53	13 77	-	10 43	95	-	91 82	9 71	-	-	200 69
Stationery,	27 19	-	23 88	1 90	14 07	7 05	53 08	-	1 34	89	7 00	75	137 06
Water,	-	-	-	215 00	-	-	-	-	-	215 00	-	-	430 00
Raw material,	-	-	-	-	21 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 11
Burial,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27 00	2 00	29 00
Rent,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 00	-	-	-	-	-	5 00
Totals,	$5,447 16	$4,380 05	$8,019 32	$4,994 59	$4,502 62	$6,302 79	$5,234 75	$3,551 71	$6,518 40	$6,046 45	$4,058 34	$4,737 30	$63,793 48

Average Cost per Boy per Day.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING—	Salaries, Wages and Labor.					Provisions and Groceries.	Clothing.			Ordinary Repairs, Furniture, Farm Tools, Institution Property and Rent.	Beds and Bedding.	Drugs and Medical Supplies.	Stationery, News, Sunday-school and Waste Papers, Postage, Telephone and Telegraph, Transportation and Travelling Expenses.	School Supplies.	Manual and Industrial Training Supplies, Raw Material, Printing Material.	Water.	Grain and Meal for Stock, Horse and Cattle Shoeing, Live Stock Purchases, Plants, Seeds and Fertilizers.	Fuel and Lights.	Totals.
	Family Officers.	Teachers.	Supervision.	Extraordinary Labor.	Total.		Of Inmates.	Of Boys paroled.	Total.										
Sept. 30, 1892, . . .	.098	.039	.104	.014	.255	.138	.049	.02	.069	.062	.019	.001	.022	.013	.002	.005	.032	.059	.677
Sept. 30, 1893, . . .	.093	.041	.109	.014	.257	.131	.027	.013	.04	.044	.023	.001	.021	.007	.005	.005	.034	.046	.614
Sept. 30, 1894, . . .	.088	.054	.104	.022	.268	.105	.032	.017	.049	.076	.024	.001	.03	.006	.013	.005	.034	.066	.677
Sept. 30, 1895, . . .	.093	.066	.102	.008	.269	.101	.034	.027	.061	.047	.024	.002	.023	.007	.022	.005	.035	.039	.635
Sept. 30, 1896, . . .	.105	.063	.091	.017	.276	.096	.033	.023	.056	.066	.012	.002	.024	.011	.007	.004	.03	.074	.658

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions. — Receipts.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscellaneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Totals.
1895.					
October,	Received cash from,	$24 73	$13 90	$14 38	$53 01
November,	" " "	37 10	–	1 50	38 60
December,	" " "	1 75	–	63 14	64 89
1896.					
January,	" " "	15 78	26 42	2 55	44 75
February,	" " "	25 95	–	85	26 80
March,	" " "	–	6 78	14 58	21 36
April,	" " "	1 00	3 60	217 28	221 88
May,	" " "	90 56	9 46	5 35	105 37
June,	" " "	42 35	–	80 37	122 72
July,	" " "	1 75	58	24 47	26 80
August,	" " "	68 31	1 25	1 80	71 36
September,	" " "	7 10	2 70	27 58	37 38
Totals,		$316 38	$64 69	$453 85	$834 92

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions. — Disbursements.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscellaneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Totals.
1895.					
October,	Paid State Treasurer,	$24 73	$13 90	$14 38	$53 01
November,	" " "	37 10	–	1 50	38 60
December,	" " "	1 75	–	63 14	64 89
1896.					
January,	" " "	15 78	26 42	2 55	44 75
February,	" " "	25 95	–	85	26 80
March,	" " "	–	6 78	14 58	21 36
April,	" " "	1 00	3 60	217 28	221 88
May,	" " "	90 56	9 46	5 35	105 37
June,	" " "	42 35	–	80 37	122 72
July,	" " "	1 75	58	24 47	26 80
August,	" " "	68 31	1 25	1 80	71 36
September,	" " "	7 10	2 70	27 58	37 38
Totals,		$316 38	$64 69	$453 85	$834 92

FARMER'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

I respectfully submit the following report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

A very pleasant and successful year for us has just ended. Our crops have all been good and our fruit crop especially heavy.

We have for a long time badly needed more suitable farm buildings, and now we seem in a fair way to obtain what we need. A new barn which will furnish ample and healthful accommodations for seventy-two cows has just been finished, and there is good prospect of our soon having a much-needed piggery and hen houses. In order to put only perfectly healthy cows into the new barn it was necessary to dispose of several and replace with new ones. About fifteen or twenty cows are still needed to bring the number of our herd up to what it should be.

Much team work has been done in preparing for the foundation of the new building and in grading about it. Another pair of horses is really needed in order to do the large amount of team work required, or, if it is not thought best to have a pair, one horse could be used to good advantage for drawing in green crops for the cattle, for planting, cultivating, etc.

I am well satisfied from my observations the past year that we could use considerable commercial fertilizer as top-dressing for grass, profitably; but in order to use it economically we should have a machine for broadcasting it evenly.

In conclusion, I wish to thank all for the kind support and assistance I have received.

Respectfully submitted,

C. S. GRAHAM,
Farmer.

REPORT OF THE FARMER AT BERLIN FARMHOUSE.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School.

Taking into consideration that this branch was a new feature in every line, I think the boys have made a very good showing.

The unavoidable delay in settling, together with the clearing up of the rubbish and arrangement of fixtures, took us well into the winter. Spring opened with lawns and roads in a bad condition, but by earnest and faithful work we have succeeded in improving the general appearance of the place. We were fortunate in having a very fine gravel pit on the farm, from which the boys drew no less than two hundred loads for the filling in of the driveways. The boys did all the work in connection with the spring planting, with the exception of the ploughing, and also the haying (fifteen tons), with the exception of mowing.

The crops have been good, considering the exceedingly dry weather. We have had an abundance of pease, beans, radishes, corn, tomatoes, etc., for table use, besides cucumbers enough for several barrels for winter use. We have dug and pitted one hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes, ten bushels of beets, cabbage, squash, etc., for winter use.

A large asparagus bed was laid out in the spring, strawberries and blackberries planted, also pear, plum, quince and cherry trees started. The apple orchards, of about three hundred trees, have supplied eating apples since early August. The apples are particularly fine flavored, as is all fruit grown on the farm. The melon patch has been a great delight to the boys, musk-melons, cantaloupes and water-melons being raised in great abundance. Blueberries have been very plentiful; besides all we could eat and can, more than ten bushels were picked; some sent to Lyman School, five dollars worth exchanged for fireworks at Fourth of July.

Aside from the regular farm work, a pond has been drained and dug out for the purpose of finding running water. This work was very hard for the boys, especially such little ones, but it was both well and cheerfully done.

This being our first year, we hope to add much to our reports for future years.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA G. DUDLEY,
Farmer.

SUMMARY OF THE FARM ACCOUNT FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPT. 30, 1896.

DR.

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm products on hand, as appraised Sept. 30, 1895,	$8,239 28	
Board,	288 90	
Farm tools and repairs,	341 60	
Fertilizers,	810 70	
Grain and meal,	1,007 76	
Horse and cattle shoeing,	71 08	
Labor of boys,	392 50	
Live stock purchases,	340 75	
Ordinary repairs,	2 57	
Seeds and plants,	261 75	
Wages,	886 87	
Water,	20 00	
		$12,663 76
Net gain for twelve months,		1,077 83
		$13,741 59

CR.

Asparagus,	$1 80	
Apples,	57 38	
Beef,	110 32	
Beets,	15 76	
Beet greens,	5 00	
Blackberries,	37 20	
Cash for pigs,	21 00	
Cash for fowl,	12 33	
Cash for pickles,	30 72	
Cash for calves,	20 00	
Cash for asparagus,	138 11	
Cash for turnips,	50	
Cash for carrots,	1 50	
Cash for hides,	12 53	
Cash for onions,	18 70	
Cash for tallow,	8 00	
Cash for blackberries,	16 14	
Cash for strawberries,	37 85	
Cabbage,	44 30	
Currants,	50 16	
Carrots,	4 16	
Cucumbers,	36 92	
Celery,	8 85	
Cauliflower,	9 08	
Amount carried forward,	$698 31	

Amount brought forward,	$698 31	
Eggs,	246 76	
Fowl,	77 22	
Grapes,	58 00	
Labor for institution,	1,041 71	
Lettuce,	30 84	
Milk,	2,237 48	
Musk melon,	8 05	
Onions,	86 60	
Pork,	312 56	
Potatoes,	93 39	
Pease,	118 20	
Radishes,	55 00	
Rhubarb,	6 74	
Raspberries,	19 92	
Strawberries,	109 00	
String beans,	28 88	
Sweet corn,	105 10	
Shell beans,	42 76	
Summer squash,	14 75	
Turnips,	6 55	
Tomatoes,	38 13	
Watermelon,	9 70	
Winter squash,	27 50	
		$5,473 15
Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand Sept. 30, 1896,		8,268 44
		$13,741 59

PRODUCE OF THE FARM ON HAND OCT. 1, 1896.

Apples,	$429 75	Hay, English,	$688 50
Beans,	4 00	Hay, meadow,	257 50
Beets,	53 40	Hay and oats,	187 00
Barley,	25 00	Onions,	71 00
Corn,	41 60	Potatoes,	262 70
Cucumbers,	1 78	Parsnips,	60 50
Cabbages,	81 71	Pop corn,	12 00
Carrots,	195 00	Pumpkins,	12 50
Celery,	109 00	Straw,	15 00
Citron,	4 00	Squash,	56 50
Ensilage,	910 00	Turnips,	221 00
Fodder,	45 00		
Grass seed,	25 60		$3,770 04

Farm Sales.

Asparagus,	$138 11	Pigs,	$21 00
Blackberries,	16 14	Pickles,	30 72
Calves,	20 00	Strawberries,	37 85
Carrots,	1 50	Turnips,	50
Fowl,	12 33	Tallow,	8 00
Hides,	12 53		
Onions,	18 70		$316 38

Live Stock.

Bull,	$75 00	Horse "Charlie,"	$100 00
Cows (21),	1,125 00	Horse "Tiger,"	70 00
Calves (4),	48 00	Pigs (5),	20 00
Ducks (7),	3 00	Pullets (140),	84 00
Fowl (155),	97 50	Roosters (109),	54 50
Heifers (2),	50 00	Shoats (14),	84 00
Hogs (18),	122 00		
Horses (4),	500 00		$2,493 50
Horse "Jerry,"	60 00		

Summary.

Produce on hand,	$3,770 04
Produce sold,	624 68
Produce consumed,	4,848 47
Live stock,	2,493 50
Agricultural implements,	2,004 90
	$13,741 59

POULTRY ACCOUNT.

DR.

To fowl and feed as appraised Sept. 30, 1895,	$160 86	
feed,	131 36	
net gain,	277 47	
		$569 69

CR.

By eggs used, 1104 dozen,	$246 76	
fowl used, 448 pounds,	77 22	
fowl sold,	12 33	
fowl and feed as appraised Sept. 30, 1896,	233 38	
		$569 69

Average number of hens kept,	120
Profit per hen,	$2 31

SUMMARY OF PROPERTY OF THE LYMAN SCHOOL.

SEPT. 30, 1896.

REAL ESTATE.

Forty-eight acres tillage land,	$11,200 00	
Thirty-six acres pasturage,	1,900 00	
Wilson land, seventy-two acres,	4,100 00	
Brady land, three-fourths of an acre,	1,300 00	
Willow Park land, one and one-half acres,	1,500 00	
Berlin farm land, 95 acres,	2,000 00	
		$22,000 00

BUILDINGS.

"Wayside Cottage,"	$5,500 00	
Superintendent's house,	9,500 00	
"Theodore Lyman Hall,"	38,000 00	
"Hillside Cottage,"	15,000 00	
"Maple Cottage,"	3,500 00	
"Willow Park Cottage,"	5,600 00	
"Oak Cottage,"	16,000 00	
"Bowlder Cottage,"	17,000 00	
Berlin farmhouse,	2,500 00	
Berlin farm barns,	1,000 00	
Chapel,	3,700 00	
Bakery building,	8,000 00	
Forge and wood-turning shop,	500 00	
"Willow Park Hall,"	150 00	
Horse barn,	2,000 00	
Hay and cow barn,	11,000 00	
Store barn,	200 00	
		139,150 00

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Beds and bedding,	$2,936 43	
Other furniture,	15,291 93	
Carriages,	978 50	
Amount carried forward,	$19,206 86	

Amount brought forward, ...	$19,206 86	
Agricultural implements, ...	2,004 90	
Dry goods, ...	1,417 46	
Drugs, medicines and surgical instruments, . .	437 50	
Fuel and oil, ...	2,256 02	
Library, ...	2,494 01	
Live stock, ...	2,493 50	
Mechanical tools and appliances, ...	7,893 18	
Provisions and groceries, ...	1,671 93	
Produce on hand, ...	3,770 04	
Ready-made clothing, ...	7,367 48	
Raw material, ...	888 37	
		51,901 25
		$213,051 25

PRESCOTT G. BROWN,
JOHN H. CUMMINGS,
Appraisers.

A true copy. Attest: T. F. CHAPIN, *Supt.*

WESTBOROUGH, Sept. 30, 1896.

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1895.			1896.									Totals.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Salaries, wages and labor,	$2,140 07	$2,137 18	$2,399 32	$2,201 10	$2,172 51	$2,153 85	$2,155 39	$2,159 16	$2,250 12	$2,415 67	$2,301 02	$2,232 85	$26,718 24
Provisions and groceries,	715 12	467 85	1,870 46	930 77	630 11	575 04	830 18	296 29	766 21	1,378 86	651 00	250 69	9,362 58
Furniture, beds and bedding,	393 47	151 46	238 39	81 69	300 34	134 74	101 17	137 59	32 09	34 44	170 76	13 46	1,789 60
Clothing,	626 16	358 14	326 30	1,100 42	208 48	660 94	320 21	60 16	1,329 27	54 87	48 45	206 50	5,299 90
Fuel and lights,	449 38	730 05	1,613 77	94 55	336 51	697 87	286 57	221 47	1,167 38	1,025 68	65 59	594 64	7,283 46
School property,	126 17	129 14	167 08	26 70	77 94	194 72	130 95	82 93	17 45	28 00	100 88	480 66	1,562 62
Institution property,	-	8 00	254 25	-	-	228 46	44 85	-	-	74 21	109 00	4 80	723 57
Plants, seeds and fertilizers,	-	-	-	-	-	811 39	72 22	28 05	77 79	166 55	16 20	9 25	1,181 45
Live stock purchases,	-	-	-	-	1 00	-	8 25	105 00	1 50	-	-	225 00	340 75
Transportation and travelling expenses,	153 81	44 79	137 80	20 00	112 38	167 66	104 56	162 35	141 20	113 47	88 57	126 46	1,373 05
Grain and meal for stock,	70 02	123 48	167 67	15 00	447 85	85 72	2 60	35 87	128 22	73 86	68 50	5 45	1,224 24
Ordinary repairs,	546 08	206 61	601 08	98 28	123 95	431 74	990 82	143 62	336 14	373 64	299 56	262 19	4,413 71
Farm tools and repairs,	51 88	2 65	18 55	-	5 78	10 37	58 71	39 55	82 32	26 27	71 77	283 40	651 25
Horse and cattle shoeing,	3 00	11 25	13 70	-	13 45	3 48	9 27	4 70	6 76	4 50	9 11	6 82	86 04
News, Sunday-school and waste papers,	1 50	-	1 50	161 08	-	82 20	3 06	-	-	9 00	-	-	258 34
Postage, telegrams and telephone,	79 34	9 45	88 43	22 88	25 68	30 38	51 16	74 97	46 52	40 38	11 03	14 15	494 37
Drugs and medical supplies,	20 58	-	66 61	11 45	11 46	16 75	5 75	-	42 27	1 45	12 90	18 23	207 45
Printing material,	43 48	-	30 53	13 77	-	10 43	95	-	91 82	9 71	-	-	200 69
Stationery,	27 19	-	23 88	1 90	14 07	7 05	53 08	-	1 34	89	7 00	75	137 06
Water,	-	-	-	215 00	-	-	-	-	-	215 00	-	-	430 00
Raw material,	-	-	-	-	21 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 11
Burial,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27 00	2 00	29 00
Rent,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 00	-	-	-	-	-	5 00
Totals,	$5,447 16	$4,380 05	$8,019 32	$4,994 59	$4,502 62	$6,302 79	$5,234 75	$3,551 71	$6,518 40	$6,046 45	$4,058 34	$4,737 30	$63,793 48

Aaron R. Morse, charge of storehouse,	$500 00
Mrs. Emma M. Howe, charge of bakery,	300 00
James W. Clark, engineer,	900 00
Albert R. King, carpenter,	400 00
Charles S. Graham, farmer (boards himself),	700 00
George M. Ross, teamster,	300 00
John H. Cummings, truant officer,	500 00
John T. Perkins, driver,	400 00
John E. Goddard, watchman,	400 00
Mrs. Emily L. Warner, charge of Berlin Cottage,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Dudley, assistants at the Berlin Cottage,	650 00
Francis E. Corey, physician,	300 00

Schedule of Salaried Officers employed at the Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Theodore F. Chapin,	Superintendent,	12 months,	$2,000 00
Mrs. Maria B. Chapin,	Matron,	12 months,	400 00
Walter M. Day,	Assistant superintendent,	11 months 29 days,	812 28
Mrs. Gertrude B. Day,	Amanuensis,	11 months 16 days,	298 42
Mr. and Mrs. E. A Pierce,	Charge of family,	12 months,	799 71
Mr. and Mrs. A S. Meserve,	" "	12 months,	845 54
Mr. and Mrs. J W. Mason,	" "	12 months,	859 83
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Wilcox,	" "	12 months,	845 54
Mr. and Mrs. F. U. Wetmore,	" "	7 months,	481 86
Mr. and Mrs I. T. Swift,	" "	12 months,	835 33
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Pettengill,	" "	12 months,	828 88
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Lounsberry,	" "	12 months,	845 54
Mr. Frank U. Wetmore,	Master,	5 months,	211 49
Annie L. Vinal,	Teacher,	1 month 19 days,	40 62
Effie R. Putnam,	"	10 months 11 days,	259 04
Emma F. Newton,	"	12 months,	400 00
Avis Antill,	"	1 month 19 days,	33 85
Jessie Doring,	"	10 months 11 days,	276 73
Carrie Dana,	"	12 months,	400 00
Annie Doughty,	"	3 months,	79 16
Maude L. Gates,	"	8 months 10 days,	215 44
Annie J. Blanchard,	"	10 months 11 days,	340 24
Marion L. Cole,	"	1 month 19 days,	33 85
Eugenia M. Fullington,	"	6 months 14 days,	161 51
Laura B. Gilpatrick,	"	2 months 26 days,	59 47
Flora J. Dyer,	"	12 months,	308 86
Mary L. Pettit,	Principal,	12 months,	700 00
Anna L. Wilcox,	Teacher of Sloyd,	12 months,	700 00

James D. Littlefield,	Supervisor of manual training,	12 months,	895 30
Alliston Greene,	Teacher of physical drill,	12 months,	810 00
M. Everett Howard,	Teacher of printing,	12 months,	400 00
Mrs. Edith Howard,	Nurse,	11 months 15 days,	242 28
Fannie S. Mitchell,	Seamstress,	12 months,	250 00
Florence Exley,	Assistant matron,	12 days,	8 22
Mary E. Greeley,	" "	11 months 7 days,	233 96
Susie E. Wheeler,	" "	12 months,	252 74
Sarah E. Goss,	" "	12 months,	250 00
Jennie E. Perry,	" "	12 months,	250 00
Sarah G. Morse,	" "	5 months 25 days,	121 57
Mabel B. Mitchell,	" "	11 months,	228 89
Margaret J. Ord,	" "	12 months,	250 00
Rinda M. Wales,	" "	11 months 26 days,	247 26
Ida M. Burhoe,	" "	11 months 26 days,	247 40
Agnes I. Wetmore,	" "	5 months,	107 09
Mrs. Hannah M. Braley,	Housekeeper, superintendent's house,	12 months,	287 77
Aaron R. Morse,	Charge of storehouse,	6 months 26 days,	285 69
Mrs. Emma M. Howe,	" " bakery,	11 months 11 days,	285 96
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Bullard,	" " storehouse and bakery,	5 months 3 days,	394 30
James W. Clark,	Engineer,	12 months,	900 00
Albert R. King,	Carpenter,	11 months 23 days,	369 39
Charles S. Graham,	Farmer,	12 months,	591 66
George M. Ross,	Teamster,	4 months 2 days,	118 08
Herbert West,	"	7 months 3 days,	177 13
John H. Cummings,	Truant officer,	12 months,	504 75
John T. Perkins,	Driver,	12 months,	407 67
John E Goddard,	Watchman,	10 months 16 days,	342 53
Edward C. Rice,	"	1 month 17 days,	43 63
Harriet A. Pierson,	Supply officer,	8 months,	195 96
Everett E. Goodell,	" "	4 months 13 days,	176 49
Lillia V. Burhoe,	" "	4 months 18 days,	93 73

Schedule of Salaried Officers employed at the Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896 — Concluded.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Pearl G. Smith,	Supply officer,	13 days,	$8 23
Mrs. Margaret W. Perkins,	" "	1 month, 12 days,	28 78
Mary F. Wilcox,	" "	1 month,	25 00
Mrs. Emily L. Warner,	Charge of Berlin,	11 months 20 days,	497 04
Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Dudley,	Assistants at Berlin,	11 months 13 days,	588 61
William H. Powers,	Carpenter,	4 months 3 days,	158 00
Francis E. Corey, M.D.,	Physician,	12 months,	300 00
Harry G. Nye,	Painter,	166 days,	451 25
James Harrington,	Farm laborer,	5 months,	25 00
John H. Cummings,	Appraiser,	8½ days,	25 50
Eldred A. Dibbell,	Appraiser and supply,	13 days,	31 38
Homer Gage, M.D.,	Surgical operation,	–	75 00
Mrs. Geo. A. Bryant,	Nurse,	2 days,	2 86
Mrs. Martha A. Pierce,	"	12 days,	17 14
Chaplains,	–	–	240 00
W. P. Bowers, M.D.,	Medical attendance,	–	5 00
Charles A. Harrington,	Mason,	–	130 62
G. Newton Burhoe,	Piano tuner,	–	4 00
G. B. Gibson,	Dental services,	–	75
F. H. Baker,	Bacteriologist,	–	25 00
Austin Peters, M.R.S.V.S.,	Veterinarian,	–	36 44
			$26,718 24

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Retirement.
1848,	William R. Lincoln, ...	1853.
1853,	James M. Talcott, ...	1857.
1857,	William E. Starr, ...	1861.
1861,	Joseph A. Allen, ...	1867.
1867,	Orville K. Hutchinson, ...	1868.
1868,	Benjamin Evans, ...	May, 1873.
May, 1873,	Allen G. Shepherd, ...	Aug., 1878.
Aug., 1878,	Luther H. Sheldon, ...	Dec., 1880.
Dec. 1880,	Edmund T. Dooley, ...	Oct., 1881.
Oct., 1881,	Joseph A. Allen, ...	April, 1885.
July, 1885,	Henry E. Swan, ...	July, 1888.
July, 1888,	Theodore F. Chapin, ...	Still in office.

TRUSTEES.

Names, Residences, Commissions and Retirement of the Trustees of the State Reform School, from the Commencement to the Present Time.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1847,	Nahum Fisher,*	Westborough,	1849
1847,	John W. Graves,	Lowell,	1849
1847,	Samuel Williston,	Easthampton,	1853
1847,	Thomas A. Green,*	New Bedford,	1860
1847,	Otis Adams,*	Grafton,	1851
1847,	George Denney,*	Westborough,	1851
1847,	William P. Andrews,*	Boston,	1851
1849,	William Livingston,*	Lowell,	1851
1849,	Russell A. Gibbs,*	Lanesborough,	1853
1851,	George H. Kuhn	Boston,	1855
1851,	J. B. French,*	Lowell,	1854
1851,	Daniel H. Forbes,	Westborough,	1854
1851,	Edward B. Bigelow,*	Grafton,	1855
1853,	J. W. H. Page,*	New Bedford,	1856
1853,	Harvey Dodge,	Sutton,	1867
1854,	G. Howland Shaw,*	Boston,	1856
1854,	Henry W. Cushman,*	Bernardston,	1860
1855,	Albert H. Nelson,*	Woburn,	1855
1855,	Joseph A. Fitch,	Hopkinton,	1858
1855,	Parley Hammond,	Worcester,	1860
1856,	Simon Brown,	Concord,	1860
1856,	John A. Fayerweather,	Westborough,	1859
1857,	Josiah H. Temple,	Framingham,	1860
1858,	Judson S. Brown,	Fitchburg,	1860
1859,	Theodore Lyman,	Brookline,	1860
1860,	George C. Davis,*	Northborough,	1873
1860,	Carver Hotchkiss,	Shelburne,	1863
1860,	Julius A. Palmer,	Boston,	1862
1860,	Henry Chickering,	Pittsfield,	1869
1860,	George W. Bentley,	Worcester,	1861
1860,	Alden Leland,	Holliston,	1864
1861,	Pliny Nickerson,	Boston,	1868
1861,	Samuel G. Howe,*	Boston,	1863
1862,	Benjamin Boynton,*	Westborough,	1864
1863,	J. H. Stephenson,	Boston,	1866
1863,	John Ayres,	Charlestown,	1867

* Deceased.

Names, Residence, etc., of Trustees — Concluded.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1864,	A. E. Goodnow,	Worcester,	1874
1864,	Isaac Ames,	Haverhill,	1865
1865,	Jones S. Davis,	Holyoke,	1868
1866,	Joseph A. Pond,*	Brighton,	1867
1867,	Stephen G. Deblois,	Boston,	1878
1868,	John Ayres,	Medford,	1874
1868,	Harmon Hall,	Saugus,	1871
1868,	L. L. Goodspeed,	Bridgewater,	1872
1869,	E. A. Hubbard,	Springfield,	1877
1871,	Lucius W. Pond,	Worcester,	1875
1871,	John W. Olmstead,	Boston,	1873
1872,	Moses H. Sargent,	Newton,	1877
1873,	A. S. Woodworth,	Boston,	1876
1873,	Edwin B. Harvey,	Westborough,	1878
1874,	W. H. Baldwin,	Boston,	1876
1875,	John L. Cummings,	Ashburnham,	1879
1876,	Jackson B. Swett,	Haverhill,	1878
1877,	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	1879
1877,	Milo Hildreth,*	Northborough,	1879
1878,	Lyman Belknap*,	Westborough,	1879
1878,	Franklin Williams,*	Boston,	1879
1878,	Robert Couch,	Newburyport,	1879
1879,	John T. Clark,	Boston,	1879
1879,	M. J. Flatley,	Boston,	1881
1879,	Adelaide A. Calkins,	Springfield,	1880
1879,	Lyman Belknap,	Westborough,	1884
1879,	Anne B. Richardson,	Lowell,	1886
1879,	Milo Hildreth,*	Northborough,	1891
1879,	George W. Johnson,	Brookfield,	1887
1879,	Samuel R Heywood,	Worcester,	1888
1880,	Elizabeth C. Putnam,	Boston,	Still in office.
1881,	Thomas Dwight,	Boston,	1884
1884,	M. H. Walker	Westborough,	Still in office.
1884,	J. J O'Connor,*	Holyoke,	1889
1886,	Elizabeth G. Evans,	Boston,	Still in office.
1887,	Chas. L. Gardner,	Palmer,	1891
1888,	H. C. Greeley,	Clinton,	Still in office.
1889,	M. J. Sullivan,	Chicopee,	" "
1891,	Samuel W. McDaniel,	Cambridge,	" "
1891,	C. P. Worcester,	Boston,	" "

* Deceased.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF VISITATION.

To the Trustees of Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The report of last year, written, as it was, after less than three months of actual work, could hardly be more than a prospectus defining principles and lines of operation. We are able this year to report definitely and in detail, and respectfully submit the same to your honorable Board.

By reference to the report of the superintendent of the Lyman School you will notice on page 39 that 717 is given as the number of boys under twenty-one years of age in custody outside the school; but analysis of this number will show that 159 of these were classified as died, discharged, inmates of other institutions, out of the State or in the army or navy, leaving the number of boys for which this department is responsible 558. Of this number, 50 boys are classified as whereabouts unknown. There were 83 such boys Oct. 1, 1895. We have, therefore, reduced this number during the year over 39 per cent. Of this 50, 18 disappeared in 1895–96, the remaining 32 being old cases which we found in assuming the work a little more than one year ago.

We account for the boys in our charge as follows: —

In various employments,	455
At board,	28
Recently released,	4
Out of employment,	17
Invalids,	4
Whereabouts unknown,	50
Total,	558

The following table shows the various employments of the 455 boys under twenty-one years of age either at place or with their parents, mentioned above, and the number in each occupation: —

Armory,	1	Laborer,	20
Assisting parents,	14	Laundry,	3
Bill poster,	1	Manager, telephone office,	1
Baker,	2	Mill hand,	41
Bicycle factory,	7	Milk wagon,	2
Bottling works,	1	Mason,	1
Brass company,	1	Mason's helper,	2
Baggage room,	1	Meat cutter,	1
Box factory,	2	Machinist,	7
Bell boy,	3	Nail factory,	3
Barber,	5	Patent roofing,	1
Car shop,	1	Painter,	7
Carpenter,	9	Photographer,	1
Carriage maker,	3	Piano factory,	1
Companion to cripple,	1	Paper hanger,	1
Coachman (private),	1	Plumber,	4
Canning factory,	1	Printer,	5
Clerk,	5	Restaurant,	4
Cutlery works,	1	Rope walk,	2
Expressman,	7	Rubber works,	2
Errand boy,	6	School, and doing chores,	20
Farming,	154	Selling agent,	2
Florist,	1	Spectacle shop,	1
Freight handler,	2	Sash and blind shop,	1
Fireman,	2	Sailor,	1
Fish peddler,	1	Selling papers,	1
Ferryman,	1	Shoe shop,	27
Fisherman,	3	Stone cutter,	1
Fruit peddler,	4	Stable,	8
Furniture store,	1	Tailor,	1
Foundry,	2	Teamster,	17
Glass works,	2	Telegraph messenger,	1
Hatter,	2	Train boy,	1
Ice wagon,	2	Tanner,	1
Iron works,	7	Vegetable peddler,	1
Job wagon,	1	Watch factory,	2
Janitor,	2		

An analysis of this table shows that about 33⅓ per cent. are on farms; 9 per cent. employed in mills, either cotton or woolen; 5 per cent. are employed in shoe shops; 2 per cent. are carpenters; 18 per cent. are in various mechanical pursuits not mentioned above; 4½ per cent. are self-supporting and attending school, either high or common, the entire year; 4 per cent. are teamsters; 3 per cent. are assisting parents, and 21 per cent. may be classed as miscellaneous.

The number of boys placed in their homes, . . in 1895 was 72
" " placed in their homes, . . in 1896 was 87

The number of boys		placed with others, . .	in 1895 was 98
"	"	placed with others, . .	in 1896 was 96
"	"	boarded, ...	in 1895 was 18
"	"	boarded, ...	in 1896 was 29
"	"	recalled to the school, . .	in 1895 was 60
"	"	recalled to the school, . .	in 1896 was 85

The increased number of recalls in 1896 over 1895 may be in part accounted for in the fact that many boys were placed out the past year because they were eighteen years of age, had no homes to which they could be sent, and it was deemed best to give them a trial. A few others were placed out sooner than their merits demanded, on account of the crowded condition of the school the first half of the year.

In keeping the records of the boys in our charge we use what is known as the card and envelope system. Each boy has an envelope plainly marked and kept at the Lyman School in a case made expressly for the purpose, and the various reports of his condition and conduct from time to time are put therein and arranged in the order of his visits. The report cards are made to suit the envelope, and are of three distinct colors. The boys doing well are reported upon white cards, those whose condition is doubtful and who need especial attention are given a colored card, while still another color designates those who are doing badly. The envelopes in which these cards are placed are perforated, so that the color of the card and hence the status of the boy can be seen at a glance. We believe that this method not only has the advantage of convenience, but that it appeals to the ambition and pride of the boy, who is anxious not to forfeit his white card if his conduct be good, and to gain a white report if for any reason he has been given a colored card.

Besides the visits made by this department, we must acknowledge the substantial aid which individual members of your Board have given in finding places for the smaller boys and in visiting and caring for them in place. Should that aid be continued, we could doubtless perform the ordinary work, but should it be dropped, other assistance in this department would probably be required.

In several localities where boys are placed we have voluntary helpers whom we designate as "sources of information." They are given a blue card, containing the name of the boy whose report is desired and with whom he is placed. They also submit the following questions, which are returned to us on a specified date: —

Is the boy in good health?
Is he comfortably clothed?
Is he contented?
Is he doing well?
Is there anything which calls for an immediate visit from us?
Remarks:

(Signed) _____

This enables us to see our boys as others see them, and to learn their reputation in the town. These helpers are not known to be such in the community in which they reside, and are not given authority to settle disputes or even to make an official call upon a boy. Their reports show an active interest and a philanthropic spirit.

According to the reports by the above classification, of the 508 boys on our visiting list, 449, or 88 + per cent., are "doing well;" 23, or 4 + per cent., are doing doubtfully; 19, or 4 — per cent., are doing badly; 17,* or 3 + per cent., not reported. It must be understood that boys whose conduct has been so bad as to demand transfer to Concord Reformatory are not included in this list, as they are beyond our visitation.

The total formal visits made by this department to boys and reported to the Lyman School is 1,117. Of these, 289 were to 198 boys over eighteen years of age, and the balance, 828 visits, were to younger boys. This, however, does not include the informal calls, which are many and are not reported.

Besides these visits, we have written in round numbers five hundred letters, mainly to boys and their employers or relatives.

Fifty-four days have been spent at the school, interviewing the boys and becoming acquainted with them, attending to the weekly reports and correspondence, and in conference with a committee from your Board.

Besides the visits to boys mentioned above, we have investigated and reported upon 167 homes, in cases where parents or relatives had made application for the release of boys from the school. The most of these homes had been previously reported upon by an agent of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, and our chief reason for doing it again is that, knowing the particular boy whose release is under consideration, knowing his record, his characteristics and trend, and being held responsible for his behavior after his release, it is quite necessary that we should have personal knowledge also of the home and surroundings where it is proposed he should spend his probation. Thus it sometimes happens that a home considered doubtful on general principles for *a* boy is considered as worth trying for the peculiar characteristics of *the particular boy*. Other than the boys' homes, one hundred and six places have been investigated by this department during the year. Here, again, we think it important to know the people before selecting and placing the boy. The above number does not include our visits while seeking places, nor our visits to places where no formal applications have been made, but

* Many of this number have been recently released or placed, and no report has been made since such release.

where we have been requested to call and for any reason have not placed a boy. Such cases have been numerous.

During the year there has been collected and paid over to the Lyman School the sum of $1,175.87 for the services of 43 boys. This sum is placed in the bank to the boys' credit.

The relation between the boys and those who visit them continues to be of the most friendly character. Our welcome also to the homes where our boys are on probation is marked, and we are regarded, as we wish to be, as the boys' helper and friend.

In this connection it is proper to say that it is our opinion that we are doing too little rather than too much visiting. The better we know our boys and the more attached they become to us, the more readily will they take our advice and the more good we can do them. One or two visits a year may suffice to gather statistics, but hardly to understand the boy and to minister intelligently to his needs.

In closing this report, it would be unjust not to especially mention the efficient service of Mr. Asa F. Howe, Visitor, whose experience, genius and sympathies admirably fit him for his duties. Also I wish to express the obligations due the superintendent of the Lyman School for his constant support and aid, and to the masters and other officers who have aided us in seeking information concerning boys under this charge, nor the least to your honorable Board for the most constant and helpful interest and counsel in our work.

Financial Statement.

Receipts.

Cash on hand	$12 21
Received from State treasurer for salaries,	2,400 00
Received from State treasurer for travelling expenses and stationery,	1,795 16
Total,	$4,207 37

Expenditures.

Paid Walter A Wheeler, salary,	$1,600 00
Paid Asa F. Howe, salary,	800 00
Travelling and stationery,	1,807 37
Total,	$4,207 37

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,
Superintendent of Visitation.

APPENDIX.

Appended are circular forms used with parties taking boys as employees and as boarders: —

The attention of those taking boys from the Lyman School is called to the following directions, which it is expected will be faithfully observed: —

1. The boy is to be a real member of your family, and is in general to receive the care and training consequent upon such a relation.

2. Clothing must be comfortable, suitable to the season and kept in good condition.

3. Boys must be sent to school as the law requires (Massachusetts law requires thirty weeks each year for boys under fourteen years of age), and a monthly report of the deportment, attendance and progress in school must be sent to the Lyman School (blanks will be furnished). Older boys should attend school winters, unless there are special reasons for not so doing.

4. Boys should be trained in habits of industry, doing such work as is suitable to the age and strength of the individual. The compensation for such service will be according to agreement.

5. Obedience, honesty, strict adherence to the truth and purity in act and speech are to be insisted upon.

6. Such moral and social advantages as the community affords, and are suitable to the boy's condition, should be allowed him, and some good reading furnished him.

7. Boys should have some recreation. Your judgment is solicited as to the kind and time.

8. Should the boy run away, you will use every reasonable effort to bring him back, and notify the school at once.

9. Should the boy fail to do well or prove unsuitable for his place, communicate at once to the undersigned or to the superintendent of Lyman School.

10. On no account should the boy be allowed to leave you to go to another place without the consent of the superintendent of the school, or the trustees or their agents. Boys may be returned to the school by the order of the superintendent of the school, the trustees or their agents, or by the agents of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity.

11. Letters of boys to their relatives when so requested must be sent to the Lyman School to be forwarded.

12. If a boy is taken seriously ill, call in a physician and telegraph at once to the Lyman School, Westborough, for further instructions.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

T. F. Chapin, Superintendent; Walter A. Wheeler, Superintendent of Visitation; Asa F. Howe, Visitor.

_____ is to-day _____ 189

placed at board with _____

P. O. _____

on the following conditions.

(Signed)

_____.

This boy is entrusted to you that he may become a member of your family and receive all the care and training which ought to grow out of such a relation.

We desire him to be trained in habits of industry, to be instructed in good morals and to have the privileges of the ordinary boy in the community.

We bespeak your patience with his failings, both your love and firmness in his government, and at all times your kindly interest in his welfare.

He must be punctual at school and constant in attendance. No cause but illness will justify any absence during school term. A monthly report of his attendance and progress must be sent to the Lyman School.

Compensation for board will be according to above agreement, but it must always be understood that he shall become self-supporting as soon as possible, when a free home will be found for him.

He comes to you well clothed, and except in special cases no allowance for clothing will be made for the first quarter. Afterward, itemized bills for clothing not exceeding six dollars per quarter will be honored. Extra bills must not be incurred without authority.

You are expected to see that he is neatly dressed, that his clothes are mended as economy demands and that he is cleanly in person.

No severe corporal punishment will be allowed. If he needs other than mild corrections, or in cases of serious misdemeanor, notify the superintendent of the Lyman School.

He shall be allowed to write to his parents or near relatives once a month, but all such letters must be sent to the Lyman School to be forwarded.

In case of his running away, use your best efforts to return him and notify the school immediately.

If he should be taken seriously ill, call a physician, and telegraph to the school for further instructions.

At the end of each quarter fill out the report card herewith inclosed and send it to the Lyman School.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT

LANCASTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

I submit to you a brief report of the State Industrial School for Girls for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

On my return from my absence of several months, on account of illness, I was much gratified to find the school still running so smoothly. It appeared that each one in charge had been at her post of duty, that the ranks had been closed up and the march had been steadily onward. The officers had been faithful and loyal to the school, working with unity of purpose, and yet each one responsible for her own special good work. Experience has shown that the only way to secure good results is to hold each person in charge responsible, and then leave her to work more or less in her own individual way.

The various occupations which the girls are taught in the school have often been given in former reports; it therefore seems useless to repeat it, except to say that we are trying, without any special method, to make good housekeepers and good citizens. The hand and mind must be constantly employed and interested. It is also important that the girls should have wholesome recreation, frequent and varied, in order that their lives may be made happy and not too monotonous, for it is "the merry heart that doeth good like a medicine."

The Ling system of gymnastics, introduced last year through the winter months, was experimental at first, but the effect in many ways was so favorable that it now seems to have become a necessary part of the training; even in the farm work Miss Morse finds the girls more prompt and wide-awake.

The numbers in the school are larger than in former years, although the girls have been placed out as fast as seemed practicable. It is seldom wise to place a girl in a family till she has had time in the school for thorough discipline and training.

Thanking you for your kind co-operation in the work, especially for your vigilant assistance in the care and oversight of the school during my absence, I am,

Respectfully yours,

L. L. BRACKETT,
Superintendent.

STATISTICS.

Number in the school Sept. 30, 1895,	111
Number since committed,	86
Number in the school Sept. 30, 1896,	129
Average number in the school,	120
Per capita cost of institution,	$4 17
In care of the State a year or more, but released on probation: —	
Doing well,	188
Doing badly,	4
Conduct unknown,	25
Transferred to Reformatory Prison for Women: —	
This year,	9
Former years,	6
In State Almshouse,	14
Total in custody, including inmates, probationers and those in other institutions but still under twenty-one,	384
Total who attained majority within the year,	67
Of these 67 there are: —	
Doing well,	47, or 69 per cent.
Runaways, conduct unknown,	5, or 7 per cent.
Doing badly,	13, or 17 per cent.
Unfit subjects,	2, or 2 per cent.

Of those committed this year: —

77 could read and write.	1 born in Ohio.
7 could read.	1 born in Maryland.
2 could neither read nor write.	1 born in Wisconsin.
54 born in Massachusetts.	1 born in Canada.
5 born in Maine.	1 born in Ireland.
1 born in New Hampshire.	1 born in Roumania.
1 born in Rhode Island.	1 born in Russia.
1 born in Connecticut.	2 birthplace unknown.

Both parents living,	45	Orphans,	4
One parent living,	34	Parents unknown,	2

17 American parentage.
6 English parentage.
1 English-American parentage.
18 Irish parentage.
6 Irish-American parentage.
2 Irish-English parentage.
7 Colored parentage.
3 Scotch parentage.
1 Scotch-Irish parentage.
1 German parentage.
7 French parentage.
3 French-American parentage.
1 French-Canadian parentage.
2 French-Irish parentage.
2 English-German parentage.
1 Swedish parentage.
1 Jewish parentage.
2 parentage unknown.

Cash received to credit of sundry girls from Sept. 30, 1895, to Sept. 30, 1896, ...	$1,603 36
By deposit in savings bank on account of sundry girls, . .	1,603 36
Cash drawn from savings bank on account of sundry girls from Sept. 30, 1895, to Sept. 30, 1896, ...	2,030 24
By paid amounts from savings bank, ...	2,030 24

48 Stubbornness.
5 Idle and disorderly.
13 Larceny.
5 Fornication.
1 Drunkenness.
3 Lewdness.
2 Night-walking.
7 Vagrancy and idleness.
2 Disturbance of the peace.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

State Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster, Mass., Oct. 1, 1896.

REAL ESTATE.

Chapel,	$6,500 00	
Hospital,	1,500 00	
Richardson Hall,	15,000 00	
House No. 1,	11,750 00	
No. 2,	12,000 00	
No. 4,	12,500 00	
No. 5,	4,900 00	
Superintendent's house,	3,500 00	
Storeroom,	300 00	
Farmhouse and barn,	2,000 00	
Large barn,	7,275 00	
Silo,	400 00	
Old barn,	50 00	
Holden shop,	200 00	
Ice house,	1,000 00	
Woodhouse,	600 00	
Hen house,	200 00	
Piggery,	900 00	
Reservoir house No. 1,	100 00	
Reservoir house, land, etc., No 2,	300 00	
Carriage shed,	150 00	
Water works, land, etc.,	7,500 00	
Hose house, hose, etc.,	2,000 00	
Farm, 176 acres,	9,300 00	
Broderick lot, 12 acres,	800 00	
Wood lot, 10 acres,	200 00	
Storm windows,	40 00	
Total valuation real estate,	———	$100,965 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Produce of farm on hand,	$5,383 91	
Tools and carriages,	2,115 00	
Amount carried forward,	$7,498 91	

Amount brought forward,	$7,498 91	
Valuation of live stock,	2,670 00	
House furnishings and supplies,	12,823 25	
Miscellaneous,	552 50	
Total valuation of personal estate,		$23,544 66

A. J. BANCROFT,
H. F. HOSMER,
Appraisers.

Subscribed and sworn to before me,

GEO. W. HOWE,
Justice of the Peace.

OCT. 10, 1896.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Produce on hand Oct. 1, 1896.

Apples, 900 barrels,	$190 00
Beets, table, 125 bushels,	62 50
Beet seed,	2 25
Beans, white, 21 bushels,	27 25
Beans, cranberry, 13 bushels,	26 00
Bedding, 4 tons,	32 00
Cabbage, heads, 1,330,	79 80
Celery, heads, 344,	17 20
Carrots, bushels, 25,	12 50
Clover seed, 100 pounds,	9 00
Corn, ears, 450 bushels,	135 00
Corn, pop, 12 bushels,	12 00
Corn, sweet, 6 bushels, seed,	9 00
Corn and cob meal, 1,000 pounds,	6 00
Ensilage, 100 tons,	800 00
English hay, 96 tons,	1,728 00
Fruit canned and preserved, 1,848 quarts,	184 80
Fodder, corn, 4 tons,	32 00
Fodder, barley, 3 tons,	24 00
Fodder, oats, 12½ tons,	200 00
Fodder, 40 bushels sweet corn,	10 00
Hungarian, 10 tons,	180 00
Mangolds, 20 tons,	200 00
Middlings, 600 pounds,	4 20
Manure, 64 cords,	384 00
Onions, 37 bushels,	18 50
Oats, 25 bushels,	8 75
Pumpkins, 3 tons,	45 00
Potatoes, 1,500 bushels,	750 00
Pickles, 372 quarts,	29 76
Peas, 11 bushels,	22 00
Rutabagas, 125 bushels,	50 00
Amount carried forward,	$5,291 51

Amount brought forward,	$5,291 51	
Shorts, 1,000 pounds,	6 00	
Salt, 19 bags,	11 40	
Vinegar, 750 gallons,	75 00	
		$5,383 91
Live Stock.		
Horses, 7,	$650 00	
Cows, 26,	1,300 00	
Bull, 1,	25 00	
Calves, 5,	50 00	
Hogs, fat, 17 (5,950 pounds),	297 50	
Shoats, 26,	104 00	
Pigs, 41,	143 50	
Fowls, 215,	100 00	
		2,670 00
Tools and carriages,		2,115 00
Ice tools,	$25 00	
Flour barrels, 50,	7 50	
Bags and sacks,	5 00	
Phosphate, 500 pounds,	7 50	
Drain pipe,	10 00	
Iron pipe (water),	21 00	
Hay caps,	20 00	
Hay scales,	45 00	
Kettle set,	24 50	
Extinguishers, fire,	275 00	
Escapes, fire,	16 00	
Lamps, street, 9,	15 00	
Cider casks, 20,	15 00	
Lawn mowers,	18 00	
Stoves,	30 00	
Oil tank,	18 00	
Total miscellaneous,		552 50
Richardson hall furnishings,	$2,245 00	
Property in No. 1,	1,246 00	
No. 2,	1,286 76	
No. 4,	1,580 94	
No. 5,	1,035 60	
Superintendent's house,	985 00	
Chapel and library,	650 00	
Provisions and groceries,	651 50	
Dry goods,	840 00	
Crockery and hardware,	226 00	
Books and stationery,	150 00	
Medicine,	15 00	
Paint and oil,	61 45	
Fuel,	1,850 00	
		12,823 25
		$23,541 66

Summary of Farm Account.

Dr.

To live stock, as per inventory, 1895,	$2,420 80	To blacksmithing,	$187 61
tools and carriages as per inventory, 1895,	2,087 00	dressing,	726 40
bedding on hand Oct. 1, 1895,	24 00	farm tools,	195 42
ensilage as per inventory, 1895,	600 00	grain,	1,075 19
dressing on hand Oct. 1, 1895,	48 00	labor,	2,369 09
fodder on hand Oct. 1, 1895,	279 32	live stock,	742 00
hay on hand Oct. 1, 1895,	1,849 23	nutriotine,	25 00
mangolds on hand Oct. 1, 1895,	300 00	seeds and plants,	61 17
		veterinary services,	25 00
			$13,015 23
		Balance,	1,115 78
			$14,131 01

Cr.

By apples,	$190 00	By manure,	$384 00
beans, cranberry,	26 00	middlings,	4 20
beans, shell,	47 00	milk,	1,927 93
beans, string,	27 00	muck,	67 00
beans, white,	27 25	oats,	8 75
beets,	62 50	onions,	18 50
bedding,	183 40	pears,	31 00
cabbage,	79 80	peas,	19 00
cash paid State treasurer,	580 20	plums,	150 00
carrots,	12 50	pork	487 84
celery,	17 20	potatoes,	750 00
corn,	147 00	pumpkins,	45 00
crab apples,	7 20	rutabagas,	50 00
cucumbers,	12 50	shorts,	6 00
eggs,	169 34	strawberries,	12 90
ensilage,	800 00	tomatoes,	32 00
fodder,	266 00	vinegar,	75 00
grapes,	14 00	live stock as per inventory, 1896,	2,670 00
hay,	1,908 00	tools and carriages as per inventory, 1896,	2,115 00
ice,	350 00		$14,131 01
keeping horse for school,	150 00		
mangolds,	200 00	Balance for farm,	$1,115 78

PRODUCE SOLD AND RECEIPTS SENT TO STATE TREASURER.

Cattle,	$488 20	Produce,	$25 50
Old iron,	2 50		
Pigs,	64 00		$580 20

PRODUCE CONSUMED.

Bedding,	$136 00	Peas,	$19 00
Crab apples,	7 20	Pork,	487 84
Cucumbers,	12 50	Plums,	150 00
Eggs,	169 34	Rhubarb,	15 00
Grapes,	14 00	Shell beans,	47 00
Green fodder,	136 00	String beans,	27 00
Hay,	36 00	Strawberries,	12 90
Ice,	350 00		
Milk,	1,927 93		$3,578 71
Pears,	31 00		

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

	Meat.	Fish.	Fruit and Vegetables.	Flour.	Grain for Stock and Table.	Tea, Coffee and Chocolate.	Sugar and Molasses.	Butter and Cheese.	Other Groceries and Provisions.	Clothing, Shoes, etc.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicine and Medical Supplies.
1895.												
October, .	$128 56	$28 63	$13 75	–	$179 12	–	–	$37 25	$27 37	$123 94	$19 13	$4 96
November, .	–	28 16	66 40	–	111 15	$16 32	$22 08	6 50	52 81	216 47	23 90	3 09
December, .	18 25	35 82	25	–	148 08	–	–	93 95	32 75	339 24	23 40	95 49
1896.												
January, .	54 13	27 46	29 30	$475 00	139 70	54 98	–	59 62	26 47	108 22	19 99	–
February, .	95 49	36 28	2 00	–	142 95	–	–	49 65	47 72	–	18 18	–
March, . .	89 31	19 81	6 50	–	85 50	–	–	–	62 17	207 19	346 90	–
April, . .	124 77	37 13	3 40	–	124 20	28 50	–	68 38	37 26	250 05	47 50	12 15
May, . .	83 75	29 64	96 85	–	125 61	–	2 64	27 00	40 04	174 77	–	42 60
June, . .	–	23 50	1 25	–	58 03	16 00	90 54	31 40	14 50	174 46	–	27 00
July, . .	113 08	61 84	15 49	–	95 00	9 48	–	26 25	143 17	34 50	–	–
August, . .	180 81	29 74	13 68	–	80 28	28 66	–	43 74	92 23	256 19	1,656 31	30 80
September, .	119 69	–	–	–	4 32	–	94 45	21 75	7 18	115 87	–	–
	$1,007 84	$358 01	$248 87	$475 00	$1,293 94	$153 94	$209 71	$465 49	$583 67	$2,000 90	$2,155 31	$216 09

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1896 — Concluded.

	Furniture, Beds, Bedding and Crockery.	Ordinary Repairs.	Books and School Supplies.	Blacksmith Work, Repair of Tools, etc.	Express, Freight and Passengers' Fares.	Stationery, Telegrams and Newspapers.	Chapel service.	Seeds, Plants, Fertilizers and Tools for Farm.	Hay and Live Stock.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Salaries of Officers and Employees.	Wages of Persons temporarily employed.	Totals.
1895.													
October,	$45 27	$49 91	–	$32 25	$74 84	$54 88	$20 00	$45 90	$247 00	$19 00	$916 97	–	$2,068 73
November,	31 18	29 50	$4 31	–	57 51	21 89	15 00	35 82	–	3 47	980 92	–	1,726 48
December,	26 24	152 18	14 42	52 75	45 71	13 49	25 00	175 95	113 25	–	928 08	–	2,334 30
1896.													
January,	5 45	–	–	–	78 54	72 66	20 00	–	–	15 00	896 64	–	2,083 16
February,	30 02	67 05	–	45 95	62 60	20 67	20 00	106 61	25 00	30 00	842 06	–	1,642 23
March,	11 73	23 66	29 60	19 10	51 51	34 39	20 00	151 17	–	40	761 37	–	1,920 31
April,	44 13	186 03	3 06	40 45	75 10	40 06	20 00	20 50	–	–	891 87	–	2,054 54
May,	123 68	111 60	3 91	98 20	28 36	8 69	15 00	61 31	300 00	11 93	970 80	–	2,356 38
June,	6 45	100 22	–	11 65	28 19	5 56	15 00	172 65	–	240 00	977 67	–	1,994 07
July	55 06	265 59	–	17 75	61 20	49 56	20 00	53 80	–	–	1,020 88	–	2,042 65
August,	4 58	146 69	22 72	24 35	85 03	35 66	25 00	64 90	–	11 45	976 35	–	3,809 17
September,	257 42	92 60	6 15	–	52 29	19 45	30 00	21 38	195 00	–	980 29	–	2,017 84
	$641 21	$1,225 03	$84 17	$342 45	$700 88	$376 96	$245 00	$909 99	$880 25	$331 25	$11,143 90	–	$26,049 86

Pay-roll of Persons employed at the State Industrial School during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

NAMES.	Occupation.	Time.	Amount Due.
L. L. Brackett,	Superintendent,	1 year,	$1,200 00
N. C. Brackett,	Steward,	1 year,	650 04
E. C. Bailey,	Matron,	5 months 16 days,	161 13
L. D. Mayhew,	"	10 months 13 days,	314 11
L. E. Hazelton,	"	11 months 24 days,	343 33
H. M. Staples,	"	11 months 1 day,	321 30
C. L. Everingham,	"	9 months 24 days,	285 01
A. M. T. Eno,	"	6 months 13 days,	187 41
H. B. Parsons,	Substitute matron,	1 month 5 days,	33 95
A. Hawley,	" "	13 days,	12 45
L. E. Holder,	" "	1 month 19 days,	46 94
J. C. Trask,	" "	2 months,	58 32
G. L. Smith,	" "	22 days,	21 08
S. E. Palmer,	" "	1 month 17 days,	45 03
A. L. Brackett,	Gymnastic teacher,	5 months,	160 41
E. B. Thompson,	Clerk,	1 year,	349 92
A. L. Brackett,	Substitute clerk,	15 days,	14 37
M. A. Bass,	Teacher,	3 months 11 days,	84 03
J. C. Trask,	"	9 months 14 days,	236 49
A. Hawley,	"	11 months 5 days,	278 74
L. E. Bass,	"	3 months 19 days,	90 60
G. L. Smith,	"	10 months 20 days,	266 05
E. M. Buck,	"	6 months 26 days,	170 98
B. E. Kneeland,	"	29 days,	23 81
B. E. Eager,	Substitute teacher,	16 days,	13 13
E. B. Eames,	" "	2 months 15 days,	62 32
F. L. Palmer,	" "	3 months 18 days,	89 78
G. A. Whitehouse,	" "	1 month 26 days,	46 35
L. E Holder,	" "	5 months 9 days,	132 02
B. E. Clark,	" "	3 months,	75 00
E. Burnham,	" "	2 months 13 days,	68 88
S. E. Palmer,	" "	15 days,	13 13
E. F. Smith,	" "	2 months, 1 day,	50 82
H. E. Bailey,	" "	2 months, 3 days,	52 10
M. Torry,	Housekeeper,	10 months, 18 days,	264 40
E. H. Knowlton,	"	2 months,	50 00

Pay-roll of Persons employed, etc. — Concluded.

NAMES.	Occupation.	Time.	Amount Due.
I. N. Bailey,	Housekeeper,	5 months, 4 days,	$127 92
H. M. Oakes,	"	9 days,	7 39
J. M. McIntire,	"	10 months, 13 days,	260 67
M. Voter,	"	11 months, 4 days,	277 92
K. E. Saunders,	"	6 months, 7 days,	155 01
A. Woodbury,	"	5 months,	125 00
A. M. T. Eno,	"	2 months, 23 days,	68 88
L. R. Bean,	"	5 months, 21 days,	142 43
H. M. Mead,	"	5 months,	125 00
S. C. Osgood,	Substitute housekeeper,	3 months, 20 days,	91 61
L. E. Holder,	" "	1 month, 19 days,	40 60
B. C. Hamlin,	" "	1 month, 21 days,	42 25
M. V. O'Callaghan,	Physician,	1 year,	208 37
E. V. Morse,	Laborer,	8 months, 13 days,	210 30
J. W. H. Baker,	Foreman,	5 months,	225 00
E P. Woodbury,	"	6 months,	270 00
G. K. Wight,	Laborer,	11 months, 26 days,	486 40
D. H. Bailey,	"	2 months, 3 days,	67 03
O. W. Osgood,	"	2 months, 20 days,	80 76
A. T. Saunders,	"	10 months, 21 days,	406 60
A. L. Bean,	"	2 months, 18 days,	98 14
H. Carr,	"	10 months, 14 days,	364 00
N. O. McIntire,	"	10 months, 10 days,	268 16
E. P. Woodbury,	"	4 months,	104 00
M. Dolphin,	"	5 months, 25 days,	211 67
C. R. Young,	"	4 months, 29 days,	188 73
A. L. Smart,	"	5 months, 13 days,	206 47
F. E. Blanchard,	"	8 days,	10 16
			$11,143 90

Persons employed at the State Industrial School.

NAMES.	Occupation.	Rate.
L. L. Brackett,	Superintendent,	$1,200 00
N. C. Brackett,	Steward,	650 00
L. D. Mayhew,	Matron,	350 00
L. E. Hazelton,	"	350 00
H. M. Staples,	"	350 00
C. L. Everingham,	"	350 00
A. M. T. Eno,	"	350 00
E. B. Thompson,	Clerk,	350 00
J. C. Trask,	Teacher,	300 00
A. Hawley,	"	300 00
G. L. Smith,	"	300 00
E. M. Buck,	"	300 00
B. E. Kneeland,	"	300 00
A. L. Brackett,	Gymnastic teacher,	200 00
M. Torry,	Housekeeper,	300 00
J. M. McIntire,	"	300 00
M. Voter,	"	300 00
H. M. Mead,	"	300 00
L. R. Bean,	"	300 00
K. E. Saunders,	"	300 00
M. V. O'Callaghan,	Physician,	200 00
E. P. Woodbury,	Foreman,	540 00
E. V. Morse,	Laborer,	300 00
G. K. Wight,	"	504 00
N. O. McIntire,	"	312 00
		$9,396 00

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Industrial School.

During the year we have had two cases of typhoid, — the first that have occurred under the present administration, — both cases among our officers.

Last September the matron of Richardson Cottage, our new house, returned from her vacation in a weakly condition. In a short time typhoid symptoms developed, and the patient was quite ill for three months. When the disease was fully recognized, the patient was too sick to be removed, so we could only isolate her thoroughly.

In January Mrs. Brackett began to show signs of breaking down. A trip to Old Orchard was decided upon, in the hope that change of air would help her; but upon her arrival there she was stricken down with typhoid, and it has taken her seven months to fully recover.

This severe illness of our beloved superintendent, which at first seemed so great a misfortune, has proved a blessing in disguise. Utterly worn out, physically and mentally, by her ten years' continuous service, a prolonged rest was imperative; and this rest she was compelled to take in the weeks of slow convalescence, when she was too weak even to think. Then, too, it has given an opportunity of proving that these years of honest effort in institutional work have not been in vain. During her long absence of seven months, without a substitute, our school, with its varying interests, ran on without a jar. Every officer was loyal to duty, and our girls showed a sense of gratitude highly satisfactory.

Last winter we had a long run of la grippe. In one case peritonitis set in, and the girl was transferred to a hospital, where she has just undergone a surgical operation.

With the exception of these girls, the health of the school is all that could be desired.

Respectfully,

M. V. O'CALLAGHAN, M.D.

WORCESTER, Sept. 30, 1896.

PUBLIC . . . . . No. 18.

UNIV. OF MICH.
OCT 18 1909

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

(FORMERLY KNOWN AS TRUSTEES OF THE STATE PRIMARY AND REFORM SCHOOLS.)

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1901.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES

OF

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The undersigned, trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools, respectfully present the appended report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1900, for the two reform schools under their control.

Respectfully submitted,

M. H. WALKER, Westborough, *Chairman.*
ELIZABETH G. EVANS, Boston, *Secretary.*
H. C. GREELEY, Clinton, *Treasurer.*
M. J. SULLIVAN, Chicopee.
SAMUEL W. McDANIEL, Cambridge.
EDMUND C. SANFORD, Worcester.
ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM, Boston.

TRUSTEES' REPORT

ON

THE LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

AT WESTBOROUGH.

The Lyman School is a State institution to which boys under fifteen years of age are committed by the courts for any offence not punishable with death or imprisonment for life.

Of the 173 committed within the year ending Sept. 30, 1900, 116 had been previously before the courts, 50 had served terms in truant schools or other institutions, 116 were committed on the complaint of the police for offences against property or good order, 5 as truants, and 52 on the complaint of parents or guardians under the technical offence of stubbornness, which term usually implies disobedience to the extent of consorting with lawless comrades and in most cases of stealing or vagrancy.

Because there is little in the nature of the boys' past offences to constitute a reasonable basis of classification within the institution, and because little boys and older ones, even if guilty of the same offences, are amenable to radically different courses of treatment, the line is drawn within the school at the age of thirteen, and all under that age are sent as soon as they are received to the Berlin farm, which is situated some seven miles away. The Berlin group is so small, the boys themselves are so young and the good-will and human kindness of those in charge so abundant, that the way of life there is truly more like that of a large family than of an institution. Obedience, courtesy and truth-speaking seem to be in the air, and all but a very few yield quickly to the cleaning and taming process, and after a few months are fit to be placed at board in a farmer's family. There they attend the public school of the district, and with new companions, and the interests, so absorbing to little boys, of cows and horses and pigs and chickens, they conduct themselves as a rule so well that they are not found to be a dis-

advantage to the neighborhood.* Those who have fairly respectable parents or relatives of their own — and a surprising number of Lyman School boys do come of respectable people — are allowed to go home on probation after they have proved that they can conduct themselves properly; but for the most part it is found advisable to keep them away from their homes until they can go to work, a lack of wise parental control being a matter of less moment when school days, with the consequent long hours of play in the streets, are over. Even when they return to their own families, however, they remain subject to the control of the school, and are recalled to Westborough for bad conduct. The very few who from the first are recognized as incapable of cure by these mild methods are transferred to Westborough, to receive its more systematic training before they are given a trial on probation.

This method of caring for the younger class of juvenile offenders was initiated by the Lyman School in 1895, since which time 199 boys have been received at Berlin, of whom there are, at the present time: —

At board,	40
Self-supporting, with farmers,	22
In the navy,	2
With their own people,†	64
At Westborough,	41
Massachusetts Reformatory,	3
Runaways, whereabouts unknown,	8
In institutions for defectives,	3
Returned to State Board of Charity,	1
	184
At Berlin,‡	15
	199

* When one of these little boarders goes into a new neighborhood, it almost always happens that applications for other boys come from first one and then another neighbor. A recently received application ran as follows: "One of my neighbors, Mrs. ——, has a boy about thirteen years of age, by the name of Johnny H ——, who came from your school or farm about a year ago. I saw him in Sunday-school to-day. Every one likes Johnny. He is a remarkably bright, interesting boy. I have often heard Mrs. ——'s mother say, 'Johnny is the best boy I have ever seen, etc.'"

† The families of 2 of these boys are out of the State, and those of 4 others have moved, and their present whereabouts are unknown.

‡ One of those at Berlin was returned there from his boarding place, where he misconducted, because he was still so young that it seemed best to keep him with the little boys.

Of the 143 boys who, having been in Berlin, are now outside the school in one or another of the above classes, 28 have been in Westborough since leaving Berlin, and are now out, the most of them, for a second or even a third trial. Classing these with the 41 who are now in Westborough, it is seen that, up to date, over half the boys who have gone to Berlin have known no other discipline in the Lyman School.

Until a considerable number of the Berlin boys have had time to attain their majority, it will be impossible to pass definitely upon the success of a method which differs so radically from anything yet attempted, so far as the trustees are aware, by any similar institution. Certainly where it does succeed it is a great achievement that a little boy can have been committed to a reform school and grow up with its hand upon him to supplement a weak parental authority, and at the same time be wholly saved from its associations. For these little Berlin boys do not think of themselves as belonging in any way to Westborough. They do not know the Westborough boys by name or by sight (except as they may have known them formerly in the community), and have none of the sense of comradeship which inevitably binds together those who have lived together in an institution. The parents of the boys are invariably loud in their praises of Berlin, and profess the warmest gratitude for the kindness they themselves receive there on visiting days, as well as for the kindness with which their children have been treated.

Meanwhile the expense of this system is slight, compared with the usual institution training. The average time of detention is so short that, although 40* different boys were received there during the last year, accommodations for 24 are ample. The whole plant at Berlin, buildings, land and furnishing, cost only $8,500, and three officers are able to run the establishment, the washing, bread-baking and all the business of providing being carried on at the main institution. Such a plan is possible, however, only because it supplements and is supplemented by the main institution at Westborough.

Of course most boys, and especially older boys, who are committed to a reform school, need more than a change of surroundings and a gentle hand to win them from their lawless

* Of these, 38 were new commitments and 2 were returned from places.

habits, and for them a longer period of control and a more systematic training are necessary. Thus the population at the Westborough branch averages 280, against an average of 19 at Berlin (with which latter number, however, the 40 boarders should be classed) this both because the period of detention at the main institution is always for a year and usually for much longer, and also because probationers who have misconducted themselves are recalled to Westborough in very considerable numbers. Of the 299 boys in the Westborough branch on Sept. 30, 1900, 51 were returned probationers.

At Westborough an excellent system of schooling is provided, with all its more modern methods, — drawing, modelling, singing, gymnastics, sloyd, and more advanced mechanical training. The aim kept close in view in all this training is the fitting of boys for citizenship and self-support when they shall have left the institution, and such modifications of methods as have been adopted from time to time have been attempts to approximate more nearly to this end. While the boys live in separate cottages, of which there are eight on the grounds, they come together for lessons in a central school-house and in central workshops. This allows a system of thorough grading, and secures a degree of efficiency unattainable while education was carried on in household groups; and it is believed that as arranged at the Lyman School it does not interfere with the more valuable features of the cottage system. For here, in the first place, the little boys whom it would be advisable to keep wholly apart from association with the older ones have been eliminated to start with, and those who remain are so much alike in age and in the character of their past experience that no harm appears to result from the small degree of acquaintance rendered possible from the centralized schooling.* Play time, as heretofore, is always passed at the cottage, where the boy still eats and sleeps and works when not in class room or detailed elsewhere for special work.

The length of detention at Westborough is determined by a marking system, under which a boy by perfect conduct can earn his release in nine months, but which, as a matter of fact allows few boys to be released in less than fifteen or eighteen

* With girls, where, as the report of the State Industrial School will explain, there is great difference in the character of their offences, an entire separation between the inmates of the different cottages is considered of sufficient importance to offset the advantages of centralized education.

months, while others may be two or more years in the institution.* This marking system in its working is far from perfect, but it has the merit of leading a boy to understand that his release does not rest upon whim or the importunity of his friends, but, on the contrary, is dependent on his own conduct.

Within the past year the school has made a notable departure from established methods in attempting to apply within the institution the principles of self-government which lie at the basis of our political life. This seems a bold step, if not a contradictory one, in a community which, like a reform school, rests on a law which is not its own; but the great success of self-government at the George Junior Republic, and the immense moral value of the principle, if it can be made to work, tempted the superintendent to recommend the undertaking. As yet the experiment is too tentative to allow even a forecast of results, while the details of method are experimental from month to month, and so cannot properly be set forth in a report. Meanwhile, the demand upon the ingenuity and discretion of all engaged is enormous. However the experiment comes out, it must be conceded that the superintendent, in facing so difficult an undertaking, has shown a courage and progressiveness which cannot be too highly commended.

Under the most favorable circumstances a successful reform school is a hard thing to achieve, and many are the visitors who come from all parts of the land to see what Massachusetts has to teach. Is the cottage system preferable to the congregate? are Swedish gymnastics or military drill the better? and shall educational manual training or trade teaching be preferred? † The Lyman School has chosen the first of each of

* On page 43 will be found a table giving the length of detention of each boy who has left the school within the year.

† This question was discussed at length in the report of 1897, pages 8, 9, from which the following may be quoted: "The question often arises why a course of general manual training is preferred at Westborough to definite trade instruction such as is used in many reformatory institutions. To this question it must be answered that, considered from the educational stand-point alone, a progressive course of manual training has far greater value than special trade teaching. Trade teaching, then, which may well follow after a more general educational course, should not be allowed to supersede it, especially for boys such as those in the Lyman School, who are all under fifteen when they enter the institution, who are most of them two to five years behind the pupils of a good public school in their studies, and who stay at Westborough often only about a year and a half and not often longer than two years. All the education these boys are to receive must be crowded into these brief months; and to learn a trade in this time would necessitate the neglect of all other manual training. Moreover, most of the boys are too young

these alternatives, but it is not upon any of these that the chief stress should be laid. To the inquiries often addressed to the trustees as to a receipt for success, they would answer, "Find a capable superintendent, and, having found him, do not tie his hands." Have a policy, of course, but more important than the policy is the man. No board, however devoted, can successfully run an institution. Be a superintendent never so capable, he cannot succeed if he does not have power and responsibility. If he is not fit to exercise power, to have

---

when they leave the school to go to work at trades. The unions, where they have influence, will not allow a boy under eighteen to be taken at trades. Further, it is shown in the manual training classes that, while practically all are capable, in varying degrees, of being developed mentally and morally by exercises, and while perhaps two-thirds or three-fourths are competent to go into a shop and learn to run a machine, barely ten per cent. show sufficient mechanical ability to make it probable that they could ever follow a skilled trade with profit. From this fact alone it is evident that the main lines of the teaching must be adapted to the ninety per cent. who need general rather than specialized manual training.

"Meanwhile, under present methods, trade teaching is not entirely neglected. Some of the more skilful boys are carried on by special instructions and become good carpenters or joiners, others gain skill in the shoe shop or the printing office, and a considerable number take a responsible part in the construction and repair of the buildings. Within the past two years it has happened that seventeen boys on leaving the school obtained positions distinctly because of the mechanical training at Westborough. In one case an employer, offering three dollars a week to a green hand, paid five dollars a week to a Lyman School boy because of his knowledge of the use of tools.

"In discussing the question as to how far mechanical training may be expected to lead Lyman School boys to follow mechanical pursuits when earning their bread, the superintendent recently made an interesting analysis of the careers of twenty probationers who had made more than average mechanical progress in the school. He found that of the twenty only eight had obtained employment requiring any mechanical skill, and that of these eight, only three seemed likely to stick to work with tools. One of the most skilful had become a canvasser because at that he could earn more money, two were mill hands, two expressmen, two clerks, two worked in shoe shops, one was a barber, one owned a fishing boat, one had taken to farming and three had had a variety of occupations. Eighteen of the twenty had made a fair record in conduct, while two had been arrested.

"In commenting on these facts, the superintendent says: 'This is a fair sample of present results. What is the interpretation? First, that any particular form of hand-skill is a very uncertain reliance, unless it is mechanical skill of a high order; second, that other forms of labor are frequently better recompensed than work in mechanical shops; third, that the community and class of pursuits most in vogue in it often settle the question what the boy shall do for a living. Again, machinery cuts such a figure in almost all trades that he who seeks mechanical work must, in the majority of cases, learn to manage a machine, which makes, perhaps, only one small part of the finished product. What prescience will enable a boy or his master to foresee the circumstances that must determine his industrial career, so as to give him the trade instruction which will fit him for that?' (The Educational Value of Manual Training, by Theodore F. Chapin, The Charities Review, June, 1897.)

"On the other hand, a general course of manual training makes a boy undoubtedly more valuable in any line of work which he may find to do and in proportion as the work demands skill."

a free hand in employing and discharging officers,* or in initiating and developing such methods as his experience suggests, he is not fit to fill his office, and the sooner he demonstrates his incapacity the better. While the board trusts him with the office, let it give him the chance to succeed. Let it lay on him the responsibility for succeeding, and shoulder the responsibility for so doing. That, at any rate, has been the policy of the trustees of the Lyman School, and to that they attribute any success which of recent years the institution has attained.

The critical time for every inmate of an institution is the time when he leaves its artificial shelter for the uncontrolled responsibility of life in the outside world. The Lyman School tries to steady its boys during this difficult period by laying emphasis on a system of probation. In the first place, the decision whether a boy shall go home, or whether he will stand a better chance if he goes to work for a farmer, is one demanding delicate consideration. The question of his own character and interests as well as the moral standing of his people must be weighed, and often the one must be balanced against the other. Boys over fifteen who have reached the time of life when new cravings, and when, in especial, the social interests develop, are much less likely than are younger children to be contented on a farm, which fact in some cases makes a city home, even if not a very good one, safer than a farm, which the boy would detest, and from which he would probably run away. In considering the question of probation, the trustees always confer at committee meetings with the superintendent and the visitors in the employ of the school; the visitors having previously investigated the boy's home, and knowing also what other openings are practicable, are thus in a position to render invaluable assistance in weighing the pros and cons of each case. About 60 per cent. of the Westborough boys go home at once on leaving the school. When in their own homes, however, the offices of the visitor are pre-eminently important, and many are the appeals which come from father or mother for aid in counselling or controlling boys who in returning to parental authority have slipped back into old habits of disobedience. Still more urgent

* Under their by-laws, the trustees hold only the right to veto the employment of any officer.

is the need of judicious visitation for those who are placed with farmers. Here the employer must be helped both to do the best for the boy and to get the best out of him, and often the latter must be relocated several times before the round peg is fitted into the round hole. Boys who are over fifteen are usually placed under an agreement that at the age of eighteen they ll receive $50 and a suit of clothes from the farmer; and he offices of the visitor are essential to secure fair deal- More than $1,200 was collected under such agreements year, and was put in bank to the boys' credit, to be paid ver on [illegible] majority. Boys over eighteen are usually allowed to make their own bargains and find their own places. And if they choose then to go home it is not customary to prevent it, even though the home conditions are undesirable, since boys of that age cannot be treated like children, but must be allowed to work out their own characters and take the consequences. Nevertheless they remain subject to the control of the school till they attain majority. Of course relations with the older boys must be maintained in a way which shall not injure the independence and self-respect of one who is soon nter on man's estate; but this is not difficult where tact is [illegible] l friendly relations have been previously established. It goes without saying that the visitation of probationers, to be successful, requires unusual personal qualifications; but such qualifications the trustees have been fortunate enough to secure in the three gentlemen whom they employ.

On page 90 will be found the report of the superintendent of visitation, which should be read by all interested in this line of the work.

On page 39 will be found tables showing the well and ill doing of all Lyman School probationers, which tables are studied anxiously by the trustees from year to year, they realizing that it is by facts such as these that the usefulness of the school must be judged. Figures of this character were first compiled in 1893 for the World's Fair, and they then startled the trustees by their bad showing. As a consequence, the present system of visitation was organized some two years later, and some part of the improved results during recent years may be reasonably attributed to this cause. A comparative table,

showing the conduct of those attaining majority for each year since the figures have been gathered, is as follows: —

	1893.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Doing well,	42%	46%	53%	58%	61%	69%
Not doing well,	-	3$\frac{1}{5}$%	2%	3%	2%	2%
Have been in other penal institutions,*	35%	35%	30%	31%	22%	22%
Out of the State,	-	1$\frac{1}{2}$%	4%	2%	8%	1%
Lost track of,	23%	-	-	-	-	-
Doing well at last accounts,	-	9% } 14%	7% } 11%	2$\frac{1}{2}$% } 6%	4$\frac{3}{5}$% } 7%	6% } 6%
Not doing well at last accounts,	-	5%	4%	3$\frac{1}{2}$%	2$\frac{1}{5}$%	-

* Many among these have been in a penal institution in former years, and may be now outside again, of whom some, if judged by their present conduct, should be classed with those doing well.

Be it noted that the percentages of those *attaining majority within the year* are chosen as the test figures rather than those concerning the whole number of probationers, because in the latter are included boys who have been outside the school too short a time to allow their careers to become significant. For instance, the tables show that last year whereas 74 per cent. of the total number of probationers were doing well, only 69 per cent. were doing well of those who within the year had attained majority. As further illustrating the misleading character of figures which are not so taken as to check off one set of results against another, it is worth while to notice that in the report of the superintendent of visitation *89+ per cent. of those subject to visitation* are shown to be doing well, because from this list those who have been returned to the school or transferred to prison for misconduct are necessarily subtracted; hence such figures, however gratifying from one point of view, are valueless as showing the proportional well-doing of the whole number. Failing to understand the basis upon which the Lyman School computes the figures which it puts forward as significant, the success of the institution would be too harshly judged.

The school has recently encountered a serious loss in the destruction by fire on the afternoon of September 6 of the hay barn, a structure which was the pride of the school, it having

been built by the boys' labor. The fire was set by two boys, who planned in that way to effect their escape. Fortunately neither of them achieved their purpose, and they were promptly transferred to the reformatory at Concord. One of these boys had been concerned in the burning of the building at Rainsford Island last spring, and his confederates had been sentenced to Concord; but this boy, because he was so young, was sent to the Lyman School, where he soon began to plot a new act of destruction. The gratifying feature of the affair was the excellent conduct of every boy in the school, with the exception of the two guilty ones. Throngs of people came to see the fire, many of them riding up on bicycles, which they left lying about on the hillside, the Lyman School boys meanwhile being free to mingle with the crowd and run about as they would; yet not one attempted any misconduct, but, on the contrary, all eagerly did their part in helping to fight the flames. Thanks to the efficient assistance of the Westborough fire department, which hastened to the scene, the cow barn and other farm buildings were saved intact. None of the cattle were injured and the farm implements were all saved; but over $1,200 worth of hay was consumed. The Governor and Council promptly granted $7,500 from the emergency fund of the Commonwealth to rebuild the building, and it is already under way, the silo being made ready in time to receive the fodder. The new barn is let out on contract, pressure of time forbidding its being put up as before, by boy labor. Under the contract the barn will be completed by December of the current year.

There appears to be little question that it would be the part of wisdom for a stand-pipe to be built at the school with sufficient storage of water to secure fuller protection against fire. The buildings on the upper part of the hill stand so high that with the present water supply it would not be possible to get a stream over them, and in fighting the flames of the barn the firemen were heavily handicapped by the scantiness of the supply. The trustees have hesitated heretofore to urge this matter upon the Legislature as there has never been a time when other needs have not seemed more pressing; but with the recent warning before them they are securing figures as to the cost of improved protection against fire, and will present them, with their recommendation, to the Legislature.

In their report for last year the trustees called attention to the unsatisfactory state of the sewerage system of the school. Another year's experience has made still clearer the breakdown of the present plan, and has brought a renewed and urgent warning from the physician of the school. While it is true that as yet no serious illness has arisen from this source, the danger is a constant and increasing one, and the trustees do not feel justified in taking further risks in the matter. After carefully canvassing possible means of improvement and after consultation with a competent sanitary engineer, they recommend as the most feasible plan the connecting of the school with the sewerage system of the town of Westborough, the main sewer of which passes within a comparatively short distance of the grounds. This could be done at an expense of about $14,000, besides a yearly rental to the town.

The new laundry and workshop is now in use, and proves admirably adapted to its purpose. It is doubtful, however, whether another boiler must not be added to meet the work. In a few weeks the central kitchen will also be in working order. This and the laundry will allow five officers to be dismissed. It will also release the labor of from 40 to 50 boys formerly employed in laundry work and cooking, — work which for boys has the lowest educational value, — and a proportional amount of mechanical training can be substituted.

Owing to the recent rise in price of materials, it has been a difficult matter to bring the laundry building, with its expensive machinery and the alterations involved by the central kitchen, within the appropriation of $27,000; but by dint of many troublesome economies and by employing boys' labor wherever possible, the superintendent believed that he had succeeded in making the two ends meet. It appears, however, that the architect's fee should be based not on what the building actually cost the State, but on what it would have cost had it been built by hired labor. Hence there is a shortage of a few hundred dollars which the trustees must ask the Legislature to make good. The architect's work, it should be said, has been eminently satisfactory, both in plan and in supervision.

The Legislature last winter granted the sum of $7,000 to allow the alteration of the old chapel (whose use has been superseded by the assembly hall in the school-house) into a

cottage. The boys, under the efficient direction of the master of Hillside Cottage, are hard at work on these alterations, and it is expected that by the new year it will be ready for habitation. This will be some relief to the overcrowed condition of the other houses, but still another cottage is needed to properly accommodate the present numbers, and an appropriation for this purpose is strongly recommended.

A greenhouse 100 feet by 28 feet in dimensions, built by boy labor, has been recently completed, and will afford a chance for instruction of boys in horticulture. The materials for the greenhouse cost approximately $1,000, which money was supplied by the Lyman fund.

The thanks of the trustees are extended to the consultant physicians, Dr. Orville F. Rogers, Dr. Richard C. Cabot and Dr. James S. Stone for their interest and advice.

The Lyman School opened the year with 289 inmates (including Westborough and Berlin) and closed with 299. The whole number of individuals within the year aggregated 527, while the average number was 299.65. The number committed was 173, returned from their homes and other places 96,* and 19 were returned as runaways. The number placed on probation was 242, of whom 130 went to their own people, 85 to be self-supporting in places, and 27 were boarded. There were 7 transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory, 7 were returned to court as over age, transferred to other institutions or discharged, and 3 enlisted in the navy.

The total number of boys whose names were upon the books September 30 as under twenty-one years of age is 1,139; of these, 299 were in the school, 616 were in their own homes or with others and subject to visitation, while 224 were beyond practical control, having enlisted in the United States army or navy, or being out of the State, subject to other institutions, whereabouts unknown, discharged, returned to court or dead.†

The appropriations for running the school the past year were: for salaries, $28,300; for current expenses, $41,535, — a total of $69,835 for running the institution; to be expended in behalf of probationers, for visitation, $7,500; for boarding,

* One of these was recommitted by the court.

† Pages 37 and 38 give these facts in tabular form.

$5,500; for tuition fees to towns, $500. The expenditure in behalf of the institution from Oct. 1, 1899, to Sept. 30, 1900, was $73,834.94. The expenditure in behalf of probationers was $10,921.37. The per capita cost of the institution was $4.73, and $458.08 was turned into the State treasury, making a net per capita of $4.70. The per capita cost of Berlin is estimated at $2.95. Page 71 gives an itemized per capita table of the daily expenses of the institution. The per capita cost of visitation was 19 cents per week. The whole sum spent in behalf of the boys connected with the school, either as inmates, probationers or boarders, was $84,756.31, or a per capita approximately of $1.78 per week.

TRUSTEES' REPORT

OF THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

AT LANCASTER.

Within the past twelve months over 101 girls have been added to the 478 who were in the care of the school a year ago, while during the same time 1 has died and 77 have passed out of custody by attainment of majority or earlier discharge by vote of trustees, leaving 501 now in the care of the school.

Of these, 187, or about 37 per cent. of the whole number, are at Lancaster, 5 per cent. temporarily in other institutions, while more than 48 per cent., still under twenty-one, have been married or have become honestly self-supporting, with no other expense to the State than that of occasional change of place or of supervision, which is in a great measure given by local volunteer visitors (women), who are simply refunded for their necessary travelling expenses.*

The purpose of the State in maintaining the State Industrial School is to provide a shelter, and at the same time a training school, for "idle, vicious or vagrant girls," "between the ages of seven and seventeen," † before vice and vagrancy have become the habits of their lives. Worse girls, and older girls there are, who go at large because the community does not see fit to imprison them, — perhaps because there is an obvious injustice in shutting them up in a prison, while those who pay for their degrading services go at large, unpunished. Commitment to the State Industrial School is not imprisonment, nor is it an injustice to a girl who has been more or less led astray by bad companions, and is in serious danger in her own home.

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* For remaining 10 per cent. see Table IV. † Public Statutes, chapter 89.

The transfer of custody from an incapable parent to the State Industrial School is in all cases for minority; but if later the home conditions improve and the girl gains self-control, the trustees gladly restore her to her parents on probation, or by an honorable discharge from custody, before attaining majority.

Among the commitments to the school there are, year after year, a few who prove to be unfit subjects for its care. Of these, the Commissioners of Prisons, upon the request of the trustees, can and do transfer to the Reformatory Prison for Women at Sherborn those whose conduct, while on probation, has been wilfully vicious; while the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded receives into a special department those who are suitable subjects for a long stay in that institution, because absolutely incapable of protecting themselves from the ordinary temptations that assail such young women when allowed to go at large. Between the wilfully vicious and the defective there are a few others whom the trustees discharge to parents or guardians or to the place of their settlement, because they are so nearly irresponsible that they cannot be permanently benefited by the training of the school, nor placed out without unwarrantable risk to the community.

This general statement answers the many questions which are asked by those who have not made thorough acquaintance with the school. It is now in order to give some description of the methods employed for the girls who properly belong at Lancaster and of the care provided for them during their time of probation, with a few short sketches, such as may interest the average reader more than the tabulated statement in the Appendix. This latter appeals rather to the special student, who is seeking for some test of the possible development of natures, many of which are more or less abnormal or early warped by untoward circumstances.

We have said that commitment to this school is not imprisonment. The absence of walls around the grounds, the freedom with which the more trusty girls go unattended from their family houses to the superintendent's house or elsewhere, the neatly furnished little room which each girl may decorate as she likes with her Christmas cards and other treasures, evidently surprise the newcomer, who soon finds that the degree of restraint is only such as has been found necessary to prevent her

from yielding to the impulse to run home or back to her dangerous companions. She will find that she cannot leave her room at night without startling the household by an electric bell; that she must account for herself to the matron, teacher or housekeeper under whose direction she is at work, whether in the sewing room, halls or kitchen department, or out on the farm, or on the play-ground, or in the superintendent's house, where a half-dozen girls assist in the work. She will find that within the rules which are made in order to fix a standard of conduct there is much room for exercise of individual taste in making up simple materials for her own wear or for some younger girl; for nature study and for singing while at work in the sewing room or in chorus in the chapel, where the teachers lead and train the whole school in singing anthems and other good music.

In the part of the year when farm work is plenty, "our lady farmer," as she is sometimes called, takes out all who can be spared from each household in turn; and much benefit comes to the girl who has perhaps never before discovered that tomatoes and potatoes have different ways of growing, nor that corn roasted out of doors on the hot embers can be so good at the harvest festival.

In the winter months the gymnastic practice helps to make the scholars active and erect, as well as more prompt to hear and to obey orders.

The superintendent, Mrs. Brackett, maintains her high standard as to the qualifications requisite for this work. Her co-workers must be women of judgment, trained by practical experience of life for such work as is entrusted to them; and then she consults with them and inspires them with her own zeal and enthusiasm of humanity, gives them responsibility in full measure, and satisfaction and credit when good results appear.

The friendly relations between the house officers and the girls sometimes tax the patience of the former when correspondence is expected by those who are placed out, but this and very many other kindnesses are unselfishly given by them.

Classification, according to comparative innocence on the one hand or experience of evil-doing on the other, serves to

keep the better from association with the worse girls. The newcomer is assigned, on arrival at the school, to one of the seven households, and that is thenceforth her home until she has worked her way through the course of household training, which may be in a year, more often nearer two years. She then becomes a candidate for placing out, and helps to make her own outfit with some choice as to cut and color.

The visitor of the State Board of Charity, Miss Beale, whose judgment and sympathetic understanding of character are very helpful, consults with Mrs. Brackett as to the place that will best suit the needs of the girl, and arranges with Miss Jacobs for her being placed under the care of one of the local volunteer visitors, whose work is all directed from this central office of the State Board. A quarter of the girl's earnings while in the place is saved and deposited to her credit, to be given her when she becomes of age or is married, or at any other time by vote of the trustees. During the past year over $2,500 have been collected and deposited to the credit of the girls. This is somewhat less than the amount deposited last year, probably because more girls are on probation to their own relatives, who do not induce the girls to save a quarter of their earnings.

If a girl is placed in her own home, she is still under supervision, and subject to recall to the school at any time. Of 88 girls recalled, 22 were for serious offences, 11 because in danger of misconduct, 16 because unsatisfactory and 33 because overworked, or needing change of place. Of the above, 33 have already again been placed out on probation.

To give an adequate idea of the work of the school, a series of biographies should be edited, showing the character of the home; the capacity of each girl, with her actual conduct before commitment, her development while at Lancaster, the conditions under which she again goes out to earn her living, her conduct during her three to five years of probation, when the friendship of the local visitor means so much to her. Such information, whether good or bad, as may later be obtained concerning her, is much desired by the trustees; and, if she should become a mother, concerning her children.

From among the many encouraging instances, we select the following: —

In a neat, one-story house, with barn and hen-coop, and a small bit of garden, one of the trustees lately visited a young woman with her husband and her boy, a healthy little New Englander. Always attractive, though formerly wayward and restless, the young wife and mother had gained an expression of responsibility and absorption in her home cares and duties. Her father-in-law pronounced the young people to be "getting on splendidly."

In another there is a girl who had worked hard on a farm and saved $60, which enabled her to pay for a course in typewriting and stenography, while still earning her board by light housework.

On the cars, a young mother with two fine, robust, intelligent children claimed recognition of one of the trustees. She deserves and has won the respect of her good neighbors.

Several others bring their children to the school, where appreciative friends are sure to be found to give them a hearty welcome.

Another, mentioned in last year's report, as wishing to bring up her boys as she was brought up at the school, when lately making a call there, was introduced to the girls. Suddenly one of them, who had been quite troublesome, burst into tears, asking, "Do you think I could ever be like Annie?"

These encouraging instances might be offset by mention of others where dishonest and vicious conduct has brought disgrace upon the school and upon all connected with it. Unfortunately it is these cases which cause notoriety, while the unobtrusive but useful lives such as we have described are not known to fame.

The tabulated statements on pages 104–107 will give, as accurately as figures can be made to state them, the relative proportion of failures and successes. The following extracts from a recent letter, received by the superintendent from one of her more ambitious girls, are worthy of a place in this report: —

Oct. 27, 1900.

My Dear Mrs. Brackett: — I guess you will be surprised to hear from me . . . I wrote you about five years ago when I attended — school, since which I have finished a course in — college, and am now pursuing a course in medicine. What do you think about that? When I stop to think it is really a surprise to myself, for six years

ago I never thought that I'd make a doctor. Yes, I've started out to become a medical missionary. It has always been my desire to be of some use in the world and to be a blessing to my people . . . Dear Mrs. Brackett, how much I think of you and how much I think of all the teachers. The lessons I learned while there [at Lancaster] I can never forget. Forget them! I guess not, when they are continually coming before me in many instances. For instance, one young lady says, "Dear me, I wish I could make a good button-hole." Then I can say, "Well, I learned to make button-holes years ago, when I attended school in Massachusetts, and to sew and darn stockings." All these things I am truly thankful for now. I shall always be grateful for ever having been an inmate of the Lancaster Industrial School.

My whole desire now is to become a blessing to others during the remainder of my life. Long may the school at Lancaster last that others may be benefited as I have been.

With much love to all I send this letter to you.

In the light of experience with regard to girls who come into the care of the State as dependent or as neglected children with some of the younger juvenile offenders, the State Board of Charity has demonstrated the fact that by payment of board, whenever necessary, private families can be found to bring up the more innocent girls, however wayward; to employ them, and give them educational and social privileges like other girls. In fact, it has been proved that a fair proportion of the younger girls committed to the Lancaster School can soon be thus provided for in return for payment of $1.50 to $2 per week.

The school at Lancaster is then needed for girls who are likely to do harm or get harm if placed directly in private families. From such broken homes as we have often described,* either ruined by intemperance or unfaithfulness of parents, or through the hardships that are liable to follow upon the loss of

* Fifty per cent. of the girls committed this year were orphans or half orphans. Among the homes from which girls have been taken we find some which are described as follows: —

Father dead; home not good.
Step-father; mother goes out to work.
Father invalid; mother a dressmaker.
"Neglected child."
Own mother dead.
Father coarse and rough; mother hard working.
Parents bad; father a miserable man.
Father unknown; mother dead.
Father intemperate; quarrelling at home.
Home bad; parents dead.
Parents bad.
Father drinks.
No home; father neglected her.
Mother dead; father drinks.
Mother a bad woman.
Father intemperate; mother works out.
Father at the State Farm; mother dead.

both or of either parent, there come girls who, under temporary excitement or with more deeply rooted tendencies toward unchaste conduct, need to be protected from themselves and from those who lie in wait for them. Others there are who have been led astray, but who still have the capacity for a better life; who are not injured to the core; who, if arrested early in their career, can become respectable, industrious, self-supporting and useful. The tables on page 105 of this report bring to light two points which the superintendent has often brought to the attention of the trustees, and which the trustees have repeatedly urged in their reports, viz.: (1) that among the commitments are found a large number of girls who are so much below the average in intelligence as to be incapable of controlling or protecting themselves, as has been carefully explained on page 19; (2) that girls who are arrested and committed to the school while as yet only in danger are more open to its good influences than those who have been left to drift without a change in their surroundings till they have become accustomed to vice. The trustees would respectfully call the attention of the magistrates, and of all others interested in preventive work and in the best economy for the State care of young offenders, to these facts.

Doubtless there are, in our cities and towns, girls who, if removed this week, this day, from the dangers that are known to beset them, would be suitable subjects for this school. To let a girl go at large after she has been found, as one of the probation officers expressed it, to be "fascinated" with bad company "so that she cared for nothing else," is as dangerous as to expose a patient in a depressed condition of health to some contagious disease.

So good are the opportunities at the school that one cannot help wishing that all its pupils were as good as the best and all capable of profiting to the utmost. That this cannot be is quite evident, for this school was founded not for the righteous but to bring sinners to repentance.

The question of providing in the wisest way for the increasing numbers has been recognized by the trustees, for several years, as a serious problem, it having been feared that, as one family house after another was added, something of the rare and valuable relations of mutual acquaintance and understand-

ing between the superintendent and the individual girls might be lost. The last built family house which was opened last February was agreed to be the limit, and now that the additional accommodations which this cottage provided are insufficient, the recommendation is renewed that a branch institution be established more or less closely connected with the school at Lancaster. There should be ready transfer between these two schools for girls, such as would allow the present system of classification to be yet more satisfactorily developed.

The school opened the year with 163 inmates and closed with 187, the average being 171.

The appropriation for the past year for running the school was $36,575 (of which $15,500 was for salaries and $21,075 for current expenses) and the appropriation for boarding out and other expenses in behalf of probationers was $2,500 and $125 for tuition paid to towns. The expenditure for salaries and current expenses from Sept. 30, 1899, to Sept. 30, 1900, was $32,202.31, which makes a per capita cost of $3.62.

TRUST FUNDS OF LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, LYMAN FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF LYMAN FUND.

1899.		DR.	
Oct.	1.	Balance of former account,	$403 23
		Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	120 00
	27.	Interest Worcester Street Railway bonds,	200 00
Dec.	27.	Rebate bank tax,	91 87
	28.	People's Savings Bank,	500 00
	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	286 00
1900.			
Jan.	15.	Dividend Fitchburg Railroad,	184 00
Feb.	17.	Interest Worcester Street Railway bonds,	100 00
Mar.	31.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	286 00
Apr.	2.	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	120 00
	10.	Repaid by Thomas Keating,	5 30
		Worcester Street Railway bonds paid,	4,016 67
June	30.	Dividend Fitchburg Railroad,	184 00
		Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	286 00
Aug.	28.	Westborough Savings Bank,	300 00
Sept.	29.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	286 00
			$7,369 07

1899.		CR.	
Oct.	13.	Sunday services, Berlin,	$26 00
		Callahan Supply Company,	410 21
		Harrington & Newton,	112 97
		Alliston Greene,	16 66
		W. J. Wilcox,	16 66
	27.	W. J. Wilcox,	8 34
		Baker, Rickelson & Co.,	33 30
		Chas. Baker Company,	12 50
		Alfred Smalley,	73 50
		Callahan Supply Company,	16 02
Nov.	2.	Callahan Supply Company,	10 87
		W. J. Wilcox,	16 66
		Amount carried forward,	$753 69

		Amount brought forward,	$753 69
1899.			
Nov.	2.	Alliston Greene,	16 67
	8.	Dr. Quackenboss,	26 44
		Callahan Supply Company,	13 43
		Mr. Morrell, Brigham Academy,	10 00
Dec.	29.	Christmas,	75 00
		Waldo Bro's,	25 40
		Hon. A. S. Roe,	40 00
		Prof. J. C. Lyford,	30 00
		F. E. Corey,	5 00
		Alliston Greene,	16 67
		W. J. Wilcox,	25 00
		A. F. Howe, for boys,	15 00
		E. C. Putnam, for boy,	8 75
1900.			
Jan.	2.	W. J. Wilcox,	25 00
		Alliston Greene,	16 67
	8.	C. B. Frost Co.,	360 00
		Chas. E. Lauriat & Co.,	5 54
	17.	Sunday services, Berlin,	28 00
	24.	Mr Morrell Brigham Academy,	30 00
		Little, Brown & Co.,	12 90
Feb.	9.	W. J. Wilcox,	16 66
		Alliston Greene,	16 66
		D. C. Heath & Co.,	6 67
		Houghton, Mifflin and Co.,	8 50
		Little, Brown & Co.,	2 10
	16.	Callahan Supply Company,	291 05
Mar.	5.	Alliston Greene,	16 66
		W J Wilcox,	16 66
	7.	Aluminum money,	15 50
		Education of boy,	20 00
Apr.	8.	Aluminum money,	70 00
		Sunday services, Berlin,	24 00
		W. J. Wilcox,	16 67
		Alliston Greene,	16 67
	21.	Prof. J. C. Lyford,	10 00
		Hon. A. S. Roe,	40 00
May	1.	Alliston Greene,	16 67
		W. J Wilcox,	16 67
	11.	Calhoun, Robbins & Co.,	23 08
		Dame, Stoddard & Co.,	10 95
	14.	Winslow & Co.,	3,979 11
	26.	Iver Johnson S. G. Co.,	15 68
	31.	W. J. Wilcox	16 67
		Alliston Greene,	16 67
		Iver Johnson S. G. Co.,	19 40
		Amount carried forward,	$6,241 86

		Amount brought forward,	$6,241 86
1900.			
June	7.	Little, Brown & Co.,	30 00
July	6.	W. J. Wilcox,	16 66
		Alliston Greene,	16 66
	10.	Fourth of July celebration,	75 00
		Sunday services, Berlin,	26 00
	11.	C. B. Frost & Co.,	24 39
		Brown, Durrell & Co.,	20 19
Aug.	7.	Alliston Greene,	16 66
		W. J. Wilcox,	16 66
		Hon. A. S. Roe,	20 00
		P. A. Nordell,	10 00
	15.	Brown, Durrell & Co.,	19 60
	28.	Hot-house bill,	537 58
Sept.	5.	Alliston Greene,	16 66
		W. J. Wilcox,	16 66
	24.	Two lectures,	8 28
		Iver Johnson S. G. Co.,	28 54
	29.	Alliston Greene,	16 67
		W. J. Wilcox,	16 67
		Iver Johnson S. G. Co.,	9 80
		Balance forward,	184 53
			$7,369 07

SEPT. 29, 1900.
Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, MARY LAMB FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF MARY LAMB FUND.

DR.

1899.			
Oct.	1.	Balance of former account,	$83 93
Dec.	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	12 00
1900.			
Mar.	31.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	12 00
June	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	12 00
Sept.	29.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	12 00
			$131 93

CR.

1900.			
Jan.	24.	Paid for stereopticon,	$40 00
		Balance forward,	91 93
			$131 93

SEPT. 29, 1900.
Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

Industrial School, Mary Lamb Fund.

Henry C. Greeley, *Treasurer, in account with* Income of Mary Lamb Fund.

	Dr.	
1899. Oct. 1.	Balance of former account,	$44 64
1900. Sept. 29.	People's Savings Bank, Worcester,	20 00
		$64 64
	Cr.	
1899. Dec. 15.	Christmas,	$40 00
1900. June 25.	Fourth of July celebration,	20 00
	Balance forward,	4 64
		$64 64

Sept. 29, 1900.
Examined and approved: M. H. Walker.
E. C. Sanford.

Industrial School, Fay Fund.

Henry C. Greeley, *Treasurer, in account with* Income of Fay Fund.

	Dr.	
1899. Nov. 27.	Interest Chelsea Savings Bank,	$40 38
	Cr.	
1899. Nov. 27.	Mrs. L. L. Brackett, for best girls,	$40 38

Sept. 29, 1900.
Examined and approved: M. H. Walker.
E. C. Sanford.

Inventory of Lyman School Investments.

Lyman Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
4 bonds Chic. Junc. & Union Stock Yards,	$4,000 00	$4,000 00
143 shares Boston & Albany R.R. stock,	14,300 00	28,600 00
92 shares Fitchburg Railroad stock,	9,200 00	6,900 00
40 shares Citizens' National Bank stock,	4,000 00	4,800 00
Deposit Monson Savings Bank,	1,500 62	1,500 62
Deposit Ware Savings Bank,	1,533 70	1,533 70
Deposit Palmer Savings Bank,	1,507 70	1,507 70
Deposit Hampden Savings Bank,	1,482 14	1,482 14
Deposit Springfield Five Cents Savings Bank,	1,482 14	1,482 14
Deposit Springfield Institution for Savings,	1,342 48	1,342 48
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester,	941 64	941 64
Deposit Worcester County Institution for Savings,	1,458 58	1,458 58
Deposit Westborough Savings Bank,	1,171 20	1,171 20

	Par Value.	Market Value.
Deposit Amherst Savings Bank, ...	$1,469 04	$1,469 04
Deposit Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank, .	1,451 65	1,451 65
Deposit Franklin Savings Institution, . . .	1,208 38	1,208 38
Deposit Worcester North Savings Institution, .	1,208 38	1,208 38
Deposit Fall River Five Cents Savings Bank, .	1,208 59	1,208 59
Deposit Chelsea Savings Bank, ...	1,104 06	1,104 06
Deposit Clinton First National Bank, . . .	184 53	184 53
	$51,754 83	$64,554 83

SEPT. 29, 1900.
Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

Mary Lamb Fund.

6 shares Boston & Albany Railroad stock, . .	$600 00	$1,200 00
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester, .	725 24	725 24
Deposit Chelsea Savings Bank, ...	441 60	441 60
Deposit Clinton First National Bank, . . .	91 93	91 93
	$1,858 77	$2,458 77

SEPT. 29, 1900.
Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

INVENTORY OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL INVESTMENTS.

Mary Lamb Fund.

Deposit Clinton First National Bank, . . .	$4 64	$4 64
Deposit Clinton Savings Bank, ...	1,048 22	1,048 22
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester, .	400 22	400 22
	$1,453 08	$1,453 08

SEPT. 29, 1900.
Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

Fay Fund.

Deposit in Chelsea Savings Bank, ...	$1,020 00	$1,020 00

SEPT. 29, 1900.
Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

Rogers Fund.

One State of Maine 6 per cent. bond in custody of State Treasurer, ...	$1,000 00	$1,000 00

SEPT. 29, 1900.
Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

AT

WESTBOROUGH.

1899-1900.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The subjoined tables present these facts: there have been 527 pupils cared for during the year, of whom 173 were new commitments, an increase of 5 over those of the preceding year, and the largest number committed in any year save one for ten years. The daily average number has been about 300 (299.65). The average age of those committed was 13.8 years, the youngest average for ten years. The causes alleged for commitment in 90 per cent. of the cases were stealing or stubbornness, the second being usually a euphemism for the first. It needs to be borne in mind that the charge upon which a boy under fifteen years of age is committed to the guardianship of the State does not necessarily signify criminality or criminal bent. It may be simply the misdirected energy of immaturity, and it remains to be disclosed whether by skilful teaching and watchful care this energy can be given a useful direction. Table No. 8 shows certain facts determinative of the anti-social tendencies of a portion of the past year's commitments: 65 per cent. had used tobacco, mostly cigarettes; 8 per cent. had tippled; 67 per cent. had been arrested before; 50 per cent. had had a term in truant school or other institution; 45 per cent. were orphans or half orphans, mainly half orphans; in nearly 50 per cent. of the cases one or both parents had been addicted to drink; 60 per cent. were of foreign parentage. While it is impossible to assign a definite degree of causation to such facts, they undoubtedly have a bearing upon the waywardness shown, although probably a subordinate one.

The average time spent in the institution by boys placed on probation for the first time, exclusive of boarding boys, is 20.85 months, a slight increase in the time spent in the institution over the preceding year. The number allowed to go to parents was 130; to homes in the farming community, 85. Both numbers are in excess of the previous year, but the ratio of those given their first probation with parents over those going to others has increased by 13 per cent. The opinion of the probation committee has for several years leaned more and more toward giving the parental home of the probationer a trial in every case where there seemed any prospect that the boy could do well in it. The ties of childhood are strong, and with a

boy fifteen or sixteen years old the pull of early associations and memories are generally too strong to be resisted; so, unless the home conditions are positively prohibitive, the practice has come to be to try the probationer in them, and, if he cannot succeed, then to find him a home elsewhere. With the discriminating oversight of the visitors this practice seems to be working well. The tables exhibiting the conduct of probationers all show a gratifying condition, the percentage of well-doers showing in only one retrogression and in almost every table an advance, — this is notable in case of those reaching their twenty-first birthday during this year, the increase being from 61 to 69 per cent. over 1898–99.

The need of the new cottage, which is being constructed out of the old chapel, is very urgent. Its completion will only modify the overcrowding, as there will still be more than a cottage complement to be quartered upon different cottages. The increase in commitments, the steady maintenance of the average 300 with longer periods when the numbers reach considerably higher, indicate the need of the cottage, which has been heretofore asked but not granted.

An even more serious need, however, is some change in the disposal of sewage. The present plan, from the first unsatisfactory, has become not only a nuisance, but a positive menace to the health of the school and of the town. Some steps should be taken without delay to remedy this evil, even if it should be necessary to struggle on with overcrowded cottages.

The burning of the hay barn emphasizes the fact that no effective provision has ever been made to fight fire. While the supply of water is abundant, the pond from which it comes is only a trifle higher in level than the hill upon which the major part of the institution buildings are situated, and the supply pipe coming from the main is too small. To give adequate water pressure a large stand-pipe and wind pump with six-inch main leading to it is needed.

The work of remodelling the chapel for a cottage is going satisfactorily forward in the hands of Mr. Wilcox and his boys. Before setting about this work they built the greenhouse, a structure 100 feet long and 28 feet wide, with three divisions for different degrees of heat. The house has been piped for hot water, and is now in operation.

The great event of the year with us has been the completion and occupation of the school-house. It was a huge undertaking to attempt, with untrained boys of an average age of fifteen years as carpenters and masons, considering that very few of those who helped at the beginning could remain to contribute the skill acquired by their earlier experience to the completion of the building. Twenty-one and one-half months after beginning the work the building was formally

opened, March 1, 1900. The structure covers one-fifth of an acre of ground, has three-quarters of an acre of floor space and took three-fourths of a million of bricks to build. It is excellently fitted to the work of a graded school, in arrangement, lighting and ventilation. Thus far it has satisfied the expectations of those who planned it.

The laundry went into operation about the middle of September, and with the end of the month all the cottage laundries closed. The new laundry is well equipped and convenient in every way.

The fitting up of the first floor of this building for manual training is nearly complete, but the work has seriously interfered with the formation of classes in forging and wood-turning.

The central kitchen is rapidly approaching completion. All these changes have not contributed to a quiet life on the part of either boys or officers, but it is hoped that the augmented efficiency in organization will compensate for present vexatious inconveniences. It seems quite doubtful if the one boiler at the laundry building will do all the work which will be asked of it, and it may be necessary to supplement it with a second of equal size during the coming winter.

The contract for the new hay barn was awarded to Scoville & Wheeler of Worcester, who were the lowest bidders. The silo was built by day labor, as the silage corn would not await the time necessary to prepare plans and get bids. A capacious silo has been erected, 24 feet in diameter and 48 feet between floor and plate, and it will hold nine or ten months' supply for all the cows the barn will accommodate. The contract calls for the barn to be completed December 9. The barn is urgently needed, as there is no storage for hay, and the supply of fodder which can be had from the fields will be exhausted early in November, or sooner.

The brass band has done another year of efficient work, under their skilful leader, Mr. Wilcox. About fifty boys have had the training. Thirty new pieces of high-grade music have been mastered. The band has given many out-of-door concerts for the pleasure of the school, and furnished the music for Memorial Day to the Southborough G. A. R. Post. Many engagements elsewhere might have been made had it been deemed wise.

The reports of officers and teachers appended give glimpses of the work attempted in the various departments, and contain much of interest to workers. Only a few random hints at the more obvious things in this work can at best be given. The persistent, every-day endeavor, the search after the secret springs which shall set each young life going in the right direction; the deep, often agonizing, yearning to find some avenue to the wayward mind, — such things as these, which signify most perhaps in determining results, can have no place in a report. Yet it is because I have men and women who are

willing to put the best of a trained mind and a disciplined heart into the development of these boys that the work is meeting with whatever degree of success it has. Equipment, funds, plans, even, are only the dry bones; the live teacher in school room, in shop, in field, can alone incite the currents of moral and intellectual life into action. The school stands or falls, lives or dies, in the quality and personnel of its teachers; and an employee who is not a teacher in the best sense has no place in a school of this kind.

Respectfully submitted,

T. F. CHAPIN,
Superintendent.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the Number received and released, and the General Condition of the School for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1900.

Boys in school Sept. 30, 1899,			289
RECEIVED. — Since committed,		173	
Returned from places,		78	
Returned "boarded-out" boys,		10	
Returned Berlin boys, not boarded out,		6	
Recommitted,		1	
Runaways recaptured,		19	
Returned runaway from George Junior Republic,		1	
			288
Whole number in school during the year,			*577
RELEASED. — On probation to parents,		130	
On probation to others,		85	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,		7	
Runaways,		19	
Boarded out,		27	
Returned to court,		3	
State Almshouse,		1	
George Junior Republic,		1	
Discharged,		2	
Enlisted in navy,		3	
			278
Remaining in school Sept. 30, 1900,			299

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the Admissions, Number discharged and Average Number for Each Month.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average No.
October,	28	25	294.67
November,	25	15	297.63
December,	27	31	305.42
January,	14	20	294.61
February,	22	8	299.17
March,	24	20	307.06
April,	26	30	304.43
May,	16	29	298.8
June,	33	23	298.66
July,	29	29	300.5
August,	21	28	297.97
September,	23	20	296.96
Totals,	288	278	299.65

* This represents 527 individuals.

TABLE No. 3.

A. Showing the Status of All Boys under Twenty-one whose Names were on the Books of the Lyman School Sept. 30, 1900.

In the school,			299
Released from the school but still subject to its control: —			
With parents (302 known to be self-supporting),		336	
With others,		118	
For themselves,		44	
At board,		40	
Have been in penal institutions other than the Massachusetts Reformatory,		23	
Lost sight of: —			
This year,	25		
Previously,	30		
		55	
			616
Still legally in custody, but beyond practical control: —			
Released to go out of the State,		1	
Left the State,		14	
In United States Army,		42	
In United States Navy,		22	
Massachusetts Reformatory: —			
Sent this year,	17		
Sent previously,	15		
		32	
Runaways from the school,		22	
In insane hospital,		1	
			134
Discharged from the care of the school: —			
Returned to the court as over age limit,		11	
Discharged as unfit subjects,		12	
Transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory,*		38	
In institutions other than the Massachusetts Reformatory,		5	
In Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,		8	
Discharged to go out of the State with parents,		4	
Dead,		12	
			90
Total,			1,139

* In former reports, boys *transferred* to the Massachusetts Reformatory have been classed in the section above as "still legally in custody, but beyond practical control," but under a recent opinion of the Attorney-General it is held that, since when transferred the mittimus goes with them, they should be classed as discharged from the care of the school.

TABLE No. 3 — *Continued.*

B. Showing Condition by Ages of All Boys Outside the School, but Subject to its Custody.

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation up to Oct. 1, 1900: —

Doing well,	587 or 74 per cent.
Not doing well,	16 or 2 per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	93 or 12 per cent.
Out of the State,	15 or 2 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	77 or 10 per cent.
Total,	788

Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation one year or more: —

Doing well,	441 or 72 per cent.
Not doing well,	15 or 3 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	85 or 14 per cent.
Out of the State,	14 or 2 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	58 or 9 per cent.
Total,	613

Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation two years or more: —

Doing well,	340 or 71 per cent.
Not doing well,	9 or 2 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	68 or 14 per cent.
Out of the State,	12 or 3 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	47 or 10 per cent.
Total,	476

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their nineteenth year before Oct. 1, 1900: —

Doing well,	170 or 66 per cent.
Not doing well,	4 or 2 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	49 or 19 per cent.
Out of the State,	10 or 3 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	24 or 10 per cent.
Total,	257

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their twentieth year before Oct. 1, 1900: —

Doing well,	78 or 61 per cent.
Not doing well,	2 or 2 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	26 or 21 per cent.
Out of the State,	7 or 5 per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	15 or 11 per cent.
Total,	128

TABLE No. 3 — *Concluded.*

Condition of all boys who complete their twenty-first year before Oct. 1, 1900: —

Doing well,	74 or 69 per cent.
Not doing well,	2 or 2 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,*	24 or 22 per cent.
Out of the State,	1 or 1 per cent.
Lost track of: —	
Doing well at last accounts,	6 or 6 per cent.
Total,	107

C. Visitation of Probationers.

Visits made by agents of the school,	1,733	
Visits made by trustees,	3	
		1,736

Of the 1,736 visits, 743 were made to 437 boys over eighteen, and 993 to 436 boys under eighteen.

Whole number of names on the visiting list for the year,	873
Investigation of homes by agents,	199
Investigation of places by agents,	19

$1,247.17 have been collected in behalf of 41 boys.

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Commitments from the Several Counties for the Past Year and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	4	58	62
Berkshire,	3	257	260
Bristol,	19	698	717
Dukes,	–	17	17
Essex,	27	1,172	1,199
Franklin,	4	57	61
Hampden,	9	476	485
Hampshire,	1	93	94
Middlesex,	37	1,424	1,461
Nantucket,	–	17	17
Norfolk,	3	493	496
Plymouth,	1	150	151
Suffolk,	45	1,584	1,629
Worcester,	20	863	883
Totals,	173	7,359	7,532

* Among these are a number of boys who have gone to Concord several years since and are now out on ticket of leave, of whom some, at least, if judged by present conduct, should be classed as doing well.

TABLE No. 5.

Showing Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Fathers born in United States,	10	12	7	15	18	13	16	8	8	16
Mothers born in United States,	10	7	8	17	11	14	15	28	21	15
Fathers foreign born,	18	5	10	9	7	8	12	25	18	12
Mothers foreign born,	5	12	8	17	25	6	11	10	17	16
Both parents born in United States,	20	22	24	18	31	27	23	31	27	36
Both parents foreign born,	53	54	70	59	61	51	34	56	47	90
Unknown,	7	23	20	32	34	34	24	45	44	11
One parent unknown,	8	16	19	20	25	23	32	33	36	13
Per cent. of American parentage,	29	25	23	24	29	28	31	27	25	30
Per cent. of foreign parentage,	60	50	56	50	42	40	37	40	39	60
Per cent. unknown,	11	25	21	26	29	32	32	33	36	10

Showing Nativity of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

Born in United States,	86	105	110	110	130	115	103	146	130	142
Foreign born,	23	19	36	32	35	29	20	33	37	30
Unknown,	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	5	1	1

TABLE No. 6.

Showing by what Authority the Commitments have been made the Past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Past Year.
By district court,	83
municipal court,	26
police court,	42
superior court,	7
trial justices,	2
State Board of Charity,	13
Total,	173

TABLE No. 7.

Showing Age of Boys when committed.

AGE.	Committed during Past Year.	Committed previously.	Totals.
Six,	–	5	5
Seven,	–	25	25
Eight,	1	121	122
Nine,	1	241	242
Ten,	5	482	487
Eleven,	10	717	727
Twelve,	26	1,022	1,048
Thirteen,	53	1,385	1,438
Fourteen,	70	1,619	1,689
Fifteen,	5	968	973
Sixteen,	1	532	533
Seventeen,	1	181	182
Eighteen and over,	–	17	17
Unknown,	–	44	44
Totals,	173	7,359	7,532

TABLE No. 8.

Showing the Domestic Condition of the 173 Boys who have been committed to the School during the Year.

Had parents,	98
no parents,	12
father,	29
mother,	37
step-father,	15
step-mother,	14
intemperate father,	65
intemperate mother,	4
both parents intemperate,	12
parents separated,	9
attended church,	172
never attended church,	1
not attended school within one year,	16

TABLE No. 8 — *Concluded.*

Had not attended school within two years,	8
not attended school within three years,	3
been arrested before,	116
been inmates of other institutions,	50
used intoxicating liquor,	13
used tobacco (mostly cigarettes),	113
Were employed in the mill or otherwise when arrested,	28
Were idle,	87
Were attending school,	60
Could not read or write,	8
Parents owning residence,	16
Members of the family had been arrested,	50

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the Length of Time the 278 Boys who have left the Past Year have spent in the School since committed.

3 months or less,*	18	2 years 1 month,	3
4 months,	10	2 years 2 months,	4
5 months,	7	2 years 3 months,	11
6 months,	3	2 years 4 months,	4
7 months,	3	2 years 5 months,	3
8 months,	7	2 years 6 months,	2
9 months,	4	2 years 7 months,	2
10 months,	3	2 years 8 months,	2
11 months,	1	2 years 9 months,	1
1 year,	2	2 years 10 months,	2
1 year 1 month,	2	3 years,	2
1 year 2 months,	12	3 years 1 month,	3
1 year 3 months,	11	3 years 2 months,	1
1 year 4 months,	22	3 years 5 months,	1
1 year 5 months,	15	3 years 6 months,	1
1 year 6 months,	9	3 years 7 months,	1
1 year 7 months,	20	3 years 8 months,	3
1 year 8 months,	14	3 years 9 months,	2
1 year 9 months,	13	3 years 10 months,	1
1 year 10 months,	10	4 years,	4
1 year 11 months,	10		
2 years,	10	Total,	259

Average time spent in the institution,	19.27 months.
Average time spent in the institution of boarded boys,	5.64 "
Average time spent in the institution of probationers not boarded, released for the first time,	20.81 "

* Most of those who have left the school within less than a year are Berlin boys.

TABLE No. 10.

Comparative Table, showing Average Numbers of Inmates and Numbers of New Commitments for a Period of Ten Years.

	Average Number.	New Commitments.	Returned for Any Cause.	Placed on Probation.	Discharged Otherwise.
1890–91, ...	183.96	109	21	99	16
1891–92, ...	203.88	125	30	120	16
1892–93, ...	226.05	146	49	122	31
1893–94, ...	228.00	142	53	124	75
1894–95, ...	246.73	167	79	188	28
1895–96, ...	264.61	144	88	212	16
1896–97, ...	261.87	124	73	170	38
1897–98, ...	279.42	184	102	201	46
1898–99, ...	295.52	168	107	227	55
1899–1900, ...	299.65	173	115	242	36
Average for ten years, .	248.98	148.2	71.7	170.5	35.7

TABLE No. 11.

Showing Commitments by Months for Ten Years.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
October, . .	8	13	17	18	18	10	10	18	21	15
November, .	5	5	12	11	9	6	10	12	15	18
December, .	2	4	13	9	7	11	9	10	9	14
January, . .	4	13	6	16	5	9	8	11	13	8
February, .	6	7	5	8	10	7	9	12	8	12
March, . .	6	10	13	16	14	15	11	12	12	19
April, . .	17	5	6	9	18	10	11	15	14	14
May, . .	10	12	14	15	12	9	7	21	14	12
June, . .	12	15	6	13	22	13	6	13	10	20
July, . .	15	17	10	4	20	23	9	22	22	13
August, . .	14	16	17	12	16	23	13	17	15	14
September, .	10	8	27	11	16	8	21	21	15	14
Totals, .	109	125	146	142	167	144	124	184	168	173

TABLE No. 12.

Offences with which Boys committed the Past Year have been charged.

Assault,	2
Accomplice in stealing,	2
Breaking and entering,	31
Burning buildings,	3
Habitual absentee,	2
Larceny,	72
Stubbornness,	52
Throwing stones,	2
Truancy,	1
Vagrancy,	4
Violating regulations of truant school,	2
Total,	173

TABLE No. 13. — *Some Comparative Statistics.*

A. Showing the Average Age of Boys released on Probation for the Past Ten Years.

1891,	15.48	1896,	15.17
1892,	15.63	1897,	15.15
1893,	14.81	1898,	15.60
1894,	14.94	1899,	15.17
1895,	15.49	1900,	15.31

B. Showing the Average Time spent in the Institution for the Past Ten Years.

1891,	22.60 months.	1896,	18.03 months.
1892,	22.10 months.	1897,	21.00 months.
1893,	19.40 months.	1898,	19.90 months.
1894,	16.95 months.	1899,	20.40 months.
1895,	21.17 months.	1900,	19.27 months.

TABLE No. 13 — *Concluded.*

C. Showing the Average Age of Commitment for the Past Ten Years.

1891,	13.89	1896,	13.63
1892,	13.73	1897,	13.31
1893,	13.39	1898,	13.17
1894,	13.87	1899,	13.48
1895,	13.44	1900,	13.08

D. Showing the Number of Boys returned to the School for Any Cause for Ten Years.

1891,	21	1896,	87
1892,	30	1897,	73
1893,	35	1898,	102
1894,	33	1899,	107
1895,	60	1900,	115

E. Showing Weekly per Capita Cost of the Institution for Ten Years.

	Gross.	Net.		Gross.	Net.
1891,	4.44	4.31	1896,	4.61	4.55
1892,	4.75	4.60	1897,	4.72	4.66
1893,	4.31	4.15	1898,	4.52	4.49
1894,	4.75	4.67	1899,	4.39	4.36
1895,	4.46	4.36	1900,	4.73	4.70

TABLE No. 14.

Report of Sewing Room for Year ending Sept. 30, 1900.

Articles made.		Articles repaired.	
Aprons,	136	Aprons,	24
Bags,	6	Blankets,	2
Coats,	36	Caps,	48
Coffee bags,	2	Coats,	106
Coverings,	2	Curtains,	6
Dish cloths,	50	Drawers,	225
Dish towels,	229	Handkerchiefs,	10
Holders,	9	Horse blankets,	1
Label strips,	151	Labels,	12
Mattresses,	2	Mats,	1
Napkins,	334	Mittens,	10
Night shirts,	281	Napkins,	54
Pillow ticks,	17	Night shirts,	196
Pants,	188	Pants,	662
Pillow slips,	614	Pillow slips,	75
Sheets,	362	Pillows,	28
Shirts,	855	Robes,	1
Table cloths,	5	Sheets,	74
Towels,	564	Shirts,	465
White jackets,	2	Spreads,	4
		Suspenders,	15
		Table cloths,	23
		Towels,	140
		Tights,	24
		Vests,	3
Total,	3,845	Total,	2,209

Average number of boys employed in sewing room,	6.14
Number of different boys employed,	10

TABLE No. 15.

Laundry Work for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1900.

Number of pieces washed,	335,856
Number of pieces ironed,	229,503
Number of pieces starched,	15,458
Average number of boys employed in laundry work,	35.47
Number of different boys employed,	139

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF SCHOOLS.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

The past year has been one of more serious interruptions in our school work than heretofore, not to mention the crowded condition of most of our grades. Yet, with teachers well trained and earnest, even better work has been done and more satisfactory results have been reached than we had anticipated.

The success of a teacher is shown not so much by the amount of information acquired by the pupil as by the growth of his appetite for knowledge. Hence, following the example of nature, which stimulates but never forces the growing organ, we have tried to stimulate the growing intellectual centres of the boys by interesting them in subjects which will be of real practical importance to them in their future life-work, and which will develop self-respecting men, capable of self-government, and who will respect the rights and privileges of others, — in fact, we have aimed at a rounded development in the art of true living.

In what better way can a boy be protected against temptation than by "the filling of the rooms of thought with wholesome ideas and the opening of the windows of the soul to the fresh, sweet air of the higher life"? With this thought in mind we had the boys of the D grade begin the study of the sugar maple in early spring. They learned how to tap the tree, first by seeing, then doing it; they collected the sap day by day; measured and recorded the amount yielded by each tree; at times observed the number of drops yielded per minute, and compared the product of the young trees with that of the older. When several gallons had been obtained the "boiling down" process was begun, and the rate of evaporation, etc., noted. In time every boy had the pleasure of testing the quality of the syrup thus made with a warm biscuit. As we could not well spare time to "sugar off," a quantity of sugar sufficient to give each a liberal taste was provided. Then, as these same trees began to put on their spring attire, all were eager to study their buds and leaves; and, later, their winged fruit claimed an equal share of interest. I need not mention the many lessons on cohesion, evaporation, measurements, etc., that were learned in connection with the above work; but, judging by the papers writ-

ten and the frequent references of the boys to the maple, I believe they will never forget their study of that tree made during their stay in Lyman School.

Last March the boys of the school were given a pleasant and very profitable treat. They were allowed to make a study of hens' eggs, to observe the changes that took place from day to day as the eggs were in the incubator, to see the little chick break its prison wall and come forth into the light, and soon after to hear its tones of content as it nestled under the brooder, which seemed to please the nestling quite as well as the mother hen herself could do. These observations were taken at Chauncy Hall, through the courtesy of Mr. I. T. Swift, who has been remarkably successful in raising chickens. He showed himself a real teacher, also, as he led the boys by questions to observe closely, very patiently answered their numerous queries and gave them all needed information. He also taught them many things concerning the construction of the incubator and the care of the fowls. Most of the boys, in giving a report of their observations a few days later, made drawings of the egg in the different stages of incubation, and a number expressed a wish to "go into the business" of raising chickens.

"Dewey," "Sampson" and others of the "turtle family," which were hatched in the school room a year ago, have been tenderly watched and cared for during the year; and on the first anniversary of their birth, Aug. 29, 1900, they were weighed, and the avoirdupois of each (1 ounce 99 grains the greatest, and 1 ounce 14 grains the least) noted by the boys with great interest. The boys were pleased also to loan two of their pets to a teacher in a neighboring city, for purposes of observation and study by a class.

Boys, especially of the lower grades, have searched for butterflies and moths in the caterpillar stage, brought them into the school room, and there noticed every phase of the wonderful metamorphoses of these beautiful creatures. Even the peculiar acquaintance of the parasites with the larvæ has been closely studied. In doing this the boys have learned to see, to think, to talk and to write on real things, while a sympathy with nature and an appreciation of her beauties have been cultivated; for, as Prof. Louis Agassiz once said, "The study of nature is an intercourse with the highest mind." In this study the office of the teacher is to teach the pupil how and where to look, in order that the latter obtain his knowledge first hand. Thus his powers of observation and his judgment are trained. In other subjects he takes the information furnished by others and depends upon what has been observed by some one else. The success attained in nature study often fails to meet our expectations, and I find that the boys who can read but little, if at all, are usually the

ones most keen to observe and most ready to draw their own conclusions, from the fact that they learn by seeing for themselves. The really successful teacher of nature study is the exception rather than the rule, I fear. Books are placed in the hand of the boy, instead of turning his attention to the leaves of nature's vast volume spread out before him. Many subjects not mentioned were studied during the year from the object itself. A large number of living birds were taken into the school for observation. Some were let free for a time in the room, then easily captured again and allowed to fly away to their leafy homes. I have dwelt thus at length upon this particular branch of study because I consider it one of paramount importance, especially to the class of boys with whom we have to deal.

While we have done more in nature study than heretofore, we have not done less in other subjects. The one has furnished abundant material for others.

Pictures obtained from various sources have been an invaluable aid in accomplishing the school work. A study of different artists and their works has been enjoyed by the higher grades, especially when each boy received a copy of some painting to mount on his paper. They were all very enthusiastic over "Madonna day," when a large collection of Madonnas by noted artists was arranged in each school room, and the boys were allowed to make as close observations of them as they chose. Each was to select the one which pleased him most, give the reason for his choice, and afterward write whatever he was able to learn concerning the artist.

Increased emphasis has been laid upon the teaching of vocal music, the whole time of an expert teacher being given to it. The boys of the lower grades receive daily lessons, of the intermediate grades three lessons a week, and those of the advanced grades two lessons weekly. The progress made is encouraging, and the educational effect cannot fail to be in a marked degree beneficial.

Eternity only will reveal what permanent good results have been obtained. Having done our duty, we hope for the best.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY L. PETTIT,
Principal.

REPORT OF THE TEACHERS OF SLOYD.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

Eight classes, four of twenty pupils each and four of fifteen each, have had instruction in wood sloyd during the past year. If for any reason a bench has been vacated, one of the number has gladly occupied it double time, and more than one has been on the lookout for such an opportunity. Last spring we moved into the rooms prepared for us in the new school building. The moving caused the loss of only two lessons, as each boy helped to move the materials which he was privileged to use. The care of all materials and being allowed to help arrange such material, under direction, of course, proves to be a preventative of breakage and adds interest to the department.

"A merry heart doeth good like a medicine." This has been in our minds more forcibly this year than ever. We have tried to get each pupil to come to class in a cheerful mood; if not in one, to put him into such a mood immediately, for the best, the real work comes from the hand of him whose heart is happy. If one's pupils are in this condition, they need less of watchful care. Temptations seem to disappear under the brightness of a happy mood; but if they come, a glance now and then about the room is a sufficient telegram to the teacher, who must come to the rescue with such a firm, earnest, cheery manner that the discouraged one will see a new way out of his difficulty or the faltering one be given new hope, and thus a victory is won which leaves him stronger and wiser, we hope, for every phase of life.

After a lesson in which the different lines used in mechanical drawing had been discussed, boys were called upon to name some of the different kinds. Some made little or no effort; others gave whole and cracked for solid and broken; upward toward the sky for vertical; again zigzag for oblique. These efforts showed that the planted seeds had sprouted, and we hope to keep them growing until they become lifters in their little world, helping to inspire those who made so little effort.

Visitors have averaged one a day. They look in for a few moments, and apparently enjoy the busy scene.

We have left the seen side of the work mostly out of this report, and spoken of the unseen part, which only workers here, day in and day out, are privileged to see.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA L. WILCOX.
MARY F. WILCOX.

REPORT OF INSTRUCTOR OF ADVANCED MANUAL TRAINING.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

Our class work for this past year has been partly omitted, in consequence first of moving the coils and boiler from our old building to our new one, for the purpose of providing temporary heat while the contractor was completing the building. This was to be used until the new boiler was set. After proceeding so far, it was deemed best to continue until the entire heating plant was in order. This meant not simply to run pipe for heating the building under low pressure, but running pipe for reducing pressure valve in order to reduce from eighty to ten pounds of pressure, setting hot-water boiler to supply hot water for the general laundry, bakery and superintendent's house. Not only do we supply these buildings from this plant with hot water, but also supply the general kitchen with steam for heating and cooking. We have installed a fifty horse-power electric generator in this building for power purposes. With all this piping and taking down our machinery in the old building and putting it up again in the new one we have been kept very busy indeed from morning until night, and, although not so many boys have been benefited by the work during the past year, a greater number may reap the advantages the coming year. These boys who have been working with me in doing all of this work of piping, putting in different machines, pump, boiler, engine, etc., have had a far better opportunity of deriving good practical knowledge than they would have had if serving their time at a machinist's trade for two years.

We are very glad indeed to say the building is now completed and equipped ready to resume work in classes once more. We have far better facilities now, and can accommodate a class of eighteen boys in wood-turning and also in blacksmithing.

Added to our two new forges we now have a much larger one, which is so much needed because of the great amount of jobbing and repairing which is so constantly coming in.

Also, we have another very helpful addition in two new wood-turning lathes for our class work and an engine lathe. The engine lathe

has already proved its worth to us in this short time, as we have done so much repair work which otherwise would have had to be sent out from the school, thus causing considerable delay in work. There is much on hand always in the line of repairs, but we hope soon to have it in condition to warrant our starting our classes, and hope for a year of good work from our boys with all which has been done for them toward this end.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES D. LITTLEFIELD.

REPORT OF INSTRUCTOR IN DRAWING AND WOOD CARVING.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

During this past year, the second one in drawing and wood carving, we have followed substantially the same lines as the previous year, working under the three divisions, — line relations, dark and light, and color.

The use of pencil, brush, or of crayon, in the hands of the boy is but a means to his development. The Japanese brush is the most expressive tool which can be used, and drawing is the means by which ideas are given expression.

Art comes from within us and the faculty develops slowly, but, having once advanced, we never go backward. What once we learn to appreciate helps us onward. In all lessons we aim to develop the originality of the boy and to encourage his own expression. Some papers may be blurred and blotted, on some the drawing crude, "but the artist may be seen by the spirit guiding the blundering hand;" and if the boys have been brought a little closer to nature, if they have come to see and love a little more of the world of color in which they live, then the results are worth the effort. "Is not the life more than meat?"

Nothing can be more antagonistic to the spirit of art than to give dictation regarding the placing of a drawing upon the paper, yet it is only a few years since art teachers thought it necessary to do so in order to secure uniform results from a class. Is it not better to develop in the boy the power to see and feel the proper placing for himself? In that as in other respects we feel there is a decided improvement in this year's work over that of last year, and an examination of the work would satisfy any one as to the abiding interest of the boys.

We had eleven boys in our class in wood carving, and all but one remained until the close in June. Beside the elementary exercises, each boy finished from six to eight useful models, and then together they carved an octagon-shaped, eight-sided Indian tabaret, and two pieces of bed-room furniture.

Respectfully submitted,

FANNY HORTON WHEELOCK.

PHYSICAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

The past year has been one of uninterrupted work in gymnastic drill. In no previous school year has it been possible to follow in as satisfactory a manner the principles of the Swedish gymnastic drill. Concentration of all school work in one building has brought this about.

The new gymnasium, opened in March, has given new zest to physical work. Being closely connected with the school rooms and accessible in a moment of time, it has been possible to grade the work with certain limitations. The boys who are in need of physical and mental awakening, the D and low C grades, have gymnastic drill every school day in the middle of the afternoon session. In these classes the play element is recognized, and a happy, joyous mood initiated. The higher grades have drill two and three times a week, as we can best arrange them. The boys enjoy the gymnastic work, and are being helped by it.

The foundation is laid for progressive physical work. The gymnasium, 47 by 63 feet and 27 feet high, well ventilated and lighted by day and by night, the adjoining hall which can be used as a dressing room, and an alcove room at the end of the hall splendidly situated for bathing purposes, give us just what is needed. All that now remains is the furnishing.

Respectfully submitted,

ALLISTON GREENE.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman School for Boys.

The record of this department for the year just closed is largely made up of little things; there were 1,460 applications for treatment from outside, of which 252 were for minor accidents, such as cuts, bruises, burns, etc. This includes everything, however trivial, and many to which no treatment was given.

Cases confined in the hospital more than one day numbered 120; accidents, 22; bronchitis, 17; pneumonia, 5; tonsilitis, 13. The remainder were less important, excepting one case of empyema, which required a surgical operation. This was done by Dr. James S. Stone of Boston. The boy remained in a critical condition for a long time, but recovered sufficiently to be removed to his home.

Early in the summer I made an inspection of every boy in the school, to determine if any were suffering from chronic diseases of the eyes, ears or air passages, which might be benefited by surgical treatment; many were found with more or less nasal catarrh, enlarged tonsils and deformed noses, but the degree of difficulty did not seem to warrant operative treatment in any case.

The sewerage of the institution is still in a deplorable condition; the season has been favorable, but the defects remain a menace to health and offensive to sight and smell.

The sewage from three families on the hill no longer pretends to circulate in the beds provided for it, but runs directly into the meadow below. This land is drained by a pipe through a natural embankment into a channel which can conduct water into Chauncy Pond. It is possible in flood time for sewage to find its way into the pond near where ice is taken to supply the town. The other sewer beds are dangerous only to those living near them.

I wish to express my appreciation of the improved water supply and bathing facilities recently provided for the hospital.

During the past six months the school has been exceptionally free from sickness, and is so at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS E. COREY,
Physician.

REPORT OF THE MANAGER OF BERLIN FARM-HOUSE.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

As we near the close of our fifth year at Berlin, an experimental period seems to have been finished, and we feel like reviewing the work done and summing up the result, so far as may be apparent.

The school has averaged much the same in age and numbers as last year. There has been at times a crowded condition that made it necessary either to trust out boys that had been with us but a short time, or to return to Westborough boys that, with fewer numbers here, we should have been inclined to retain.

When a visitor, not long since, remarked "But your work must be such hopeless work," the unhesitating response given was, "No, indeed; it is anything but that." Then we asked ourselves what reason we had to be so hopeful, and turned for facts to our list of names, representing 199 boys enrolled at Berlin Farm-house since it became a part of the Lyman School. Of this number, 15 are still in the school; 25 were within a short time of their arrival returned to Westborough as unsuited to this department; this leaves 159 that have been dealt with at the school. Of these, when placed out, but a fraction over 6 per cent. at once returned to evil practices, though some of them are now making good records at Westborough. About 7 per cent. were returned to the school for no serious misdemeanor. Less than 20 per cent., after doing well for some time, fell in with bad companions, returned to their evil ways, and were placed in Westborough for a longer term of discipline. This leaves 67 per cent. remaining either at home or in respectable families, whom it has not been necessary to return to the school. Of these some have been out only a few weeks, while others have proved faithful for nearly five years.

Now, if, after an average period of less than six months' detention, such a showing can be made, why not be hopeful over the work, and why not trust that the future record will be even better than that of the past?

Many of the boys coming here seem to have gone wrong simply because their energies were not directed aright. Example and pre-

cept have both tended to lead astray rather than in the better way. We fully agree with another who has said: "The wonder is not that the children of the slums are as bad as they are, but that they are as good as they are. In many a child of the avenues there is not the force to resist temptation and to be loyal to a worthy ideal that is often seen in the children of the alleys."

One might naturally think that the little fellow who built himself a house, filled it with empty honey boxes, labelled it "bee hive," put a vase of flowers before it, and then sat down to await the incoming bees, would have been discouraged when they did not come. But no; he learned that the bees would not come without a queen, and also that it was the wrong season of the year for starting a bee colony; and, content with the knowledge gained, he turned his attention to ridding the farm of woodchucks, of which he actually trapped four.

Of course there is now and then a lazy boy, and for him there is less hope than for the energetic one, even though his record be less criminal. Heredity and neglect are answerable for much in the lives of these boys, and time alone will reveal how successful our efforts may be in counteracting these agencies.

This very uncertainty gives zest to the work, and with renewed faith and courage we cheerfully begin another year's work.

Respectfully submitted,

EMILY L. WARNER.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1899. —	October, received from the State Treasurer,	$7,238 43
	November, " " " "	4,704 29
	December, " " " "	6,047 14
1900. —	January, " " " "	5,962 73
	February, " " " "	7,198 09
	March, " " " "	6,589 08
	April, " " " "	7,911 88
	May, " " " "	7,097 09
	June, " " " "	4,913 71
	July, " " " "	5,184 53
	August, " " " "	5,733 26
	September, " " " "	5,254 71
		$73,834 94

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT THE STATE TREASURY.

1899. —	October,	$7,238 43
	November,	4,704 29
	December,	6,047 14
1900. —	January,	5,962 73
	February,	7,198 09
	March,	6,589 08
	April,	7,911 88
	May,	7,097 09
	June,	4,913 71
	July,	5,184 53
	August,	5,733 26
	September,	5,254 71
		$73,834 94

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM THE STATE TREASURY.

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1899, Chapter 55) for Boarding.

1899. —	October,	$1,011 22
1900. —	January,	1,253 34
		$2,264 56

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1900, chapter 104) for Boarding.

1900. — April,		$907 08
July,		816 98
		$1,724 06

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1899, Chapter 47) for Laundry and Industrial Building.

1899. — December,		$6,091 13
1900. — February,		2,246 41
March,		4,384 30
May,		333 10
June,		496 67
September,		700 47
		$14,252 08

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1900, Chapter 60) for remodelling Chapel.

1900. — July,		$862 52
September,		806 14
		$1,668 66

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1900, Chapter 60) for Changes in the Laundry and Cooking Departments.

1900. — July,		$3,066 87
September,		6,384 92
		$9,451 79

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1900, Chapter 55) for Boarding.

1899. — October,		$1,011 22
1900. — January,		1,253 34
		$2,264 56

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1900, Chapter 104) for Boarding.

1900. — April,		$907 08
July,		816 98
		$1,724 06

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1900. — July,	$862
September,	806
	$1,668 6

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1900, Chapter 60) for Changes in th Laundry and Cooking Departments.

1900. — July,	$3,066 8
September,	6,384 9
	$9,451 7

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1900.

Salaries of officers and employees,	$27,133 81	
Wages of others temporarily employed,	1,358 77	
		$28,492
Provisions and grocery supplies, including: —		
Ammonia,	$14 21	
Butter,	1,114 37	
Beef,	1,679 45	
Beans,	208 10	
Bristol brick,	1 50	
Bon Ami,	15 00	
Borax,	9 00	
Blacking,	9 50	
Corn meal,	67 00	
Cracked wheat,	9 50	
Cheese,	243 52	
Crackers,	99 66	
Cereal coffee,	34 99	
Celery,	1 87	
Cranberries,	10 50	
Cream tartar, soda and baking powder,	47 23	
Cocoa and chocolate,	61 65	
Corn starch,	1 80	
Candy,	8 38	
Coffee,	69 75	
Condition powder,	4 50	
Clothes pins,	2 45	
Extracts,	47 50	
Flour,	2,146 75	
Fowl,	114 48	
Fish,	657 39	
Fruit and canned goods,	1,006 57	
Fatal food,	10 80	
Flax,	3 75	
Amounts carried forward,	$7,696 17	$28,492

Amounts brought forward,	$7,696 17	$28,492 58
Provisions and grocery supplies, including: —		
Fly paper,	21 15	
Farina,	3 36	
Gelatine,	16 55	
Granose and health foods,	41 30	
Ice,	483 13	
Ice cream,	5 88	
Lamb and mutton,	125 95	
Lard,	171 08	
Molasses and syrup,	273 42	
Making cider,	1 76	
Macaroni,	4 75	
Matches,	2 00	
Nuts,	4 29	
Oat meal,	46 50	
Oysters,	92 99	
Olives and olive oil,	2 00	
Pork and ham,	279 53	
Peppers and cauliflowers,	1 33	
Potatoes,	150 17	
Pepper,	11 85	
Pearl barley,	2 50	
Peanuts,	5 09	
Paper and paper bags,	29 19	
Rye flour and meal,	84 26	
Raisins,	166 76	
Rice,	124 16	
Sausage,	29 61	
Spice,	29 01	
Sugar,	412 19	
Soap and soap powder,	186 57	
Starch and blueing,	21 14	
Salsoda,	6 40	
Shredded wheat,	19 25	
Split peas,	71 35	
Shredded cocoanut,	2 72	
Spinach and radishes,	1 80	
Salt,	43 64	
Stove polish,	8 63	
Tripe,	15 60	
Tea,	46 62	
Vitos,	41 64	
Vinegar,	17 38	
Wheaten flour,	140 50	
Yeast,	161 48	
		11,102 65
Amount carried forward,		$39,595 23

Amount brought forward,		$39,
Furniture, beds and bedding:—		
Aluminum ware,	$3 00	
Agate ware,	53 76	
Baskets,	8 14	
Brooms and brushes,	197 50	
Blankets,	116 25	
Chairs,	319 92	
Cutlery,	6 50	
Crockery,	227 15	
Cheese cloth,	6 19	
Cane,	34 74	
Curtain fixtures,	69 63	
Carpets and rugs,	55 14	
Call bell,	30	
Electric lamps,	135 75	
Glassware,	18 12	
Hardware and furniture,	3 97	
Handcuffs,	28 48	
Iron ware,	49 12	
Ice cream freezers,	8 25	
Laundry boards,	9 00	
Lamp chimneys and lantern globes,	14 46	
Lounge and chiffonier,	62 60	
Mattress repairs,	135 90	
Meat chopper,	1 50	
Oil cloth,	3 20	
Oil stove,	9 50	
Pins,	2 46	
Rubber blankets,	11 40	
Rubber matting,	16 28	
Stove furniture,	9 35	
Shears, combs and brushes,	95 85	
Sheeting,	183 06	
Safety pins,	36	
Step ladders,	7 80	
Tables,	18 20	
Tin and copper ware,	88 75	
Tape,	3 60	
Towels and napkins,	82 80	
Table spread,	46	
Ticking,	25 38	
Wooden ware,	15 61	
		2,
Clothing, etc.:—		
Bathing trunks,	$1 80	
Buttons,	9 43	
Amounts carried forward,	$11 23	$41,

Amounts brought forward,	$11 23	$41,734 66
lothing, etc.: —		
Cotton,	421 03	
Collars,	28 07	
Darning cotton,	5 31	
Denim,	64 06	
Duck for baking suits,	8 54	
Extension cases,	40 80	
Elastic,	1 30	
Flannel,	435 60	
Gymnasium suits,	162 75	
Handkerchiefs,	5 40	
Hats and caps,	410 31	
Indelible ink,	18 90	
Laundry,	8 74	
Mittens,	75 00	
Making shirts,	68 68	
Neckties,	44 16	
Overcoats,	294 00	
Overalls,	327 69	
Painters' suits,	6 20	
Rubber boots,	235 08	
Suits,	953 75	
Shirts,	53 10	
Stockings,	95 83	
Shoes and repairs to same,	2,025 37	
Stamp,	20	
Shoe laces,	19 08	
Suspenders,	27 40	
Thread,	43 23	
Underclothing,	487 57	
Uniforms,	796 00	
		7,174 38
uel and lights: —		
Coal,	$6,056 19	
Electric lights,	1,831 67	
Kerosene,	59 48	
Kindling,	17	
Matches,	10 00	
		7,957 51
chool supplies: —		
Arithmetics,	$68 05	
Art material,	25 03	
Adhesive paper,	75	
Blotting paper,	3 00	
Binding books,	92 41	
Composition paper,	50 50	
Amounts carried forward,	$239 74	$56,866 55

Amounts brought forward,	$239 74	$56,866
School supplies: —		
Composition books,	11 25	
Carving supplies,	152 88	
Crayon,	1 50	
Call bell,	1 75	
Circular erasers,	6 12	
Drawing material,	39 18	
Drawing tables,	93 75	
Histories,	23 76	
Ink,	5 20	
Letter paper,	9 20	
Library paste,	3 40	
Liquid slating,	9 60	
Lantern and slides,	59 25	
Miscellaneous books,	47 65	
Manual training supplies,	638 98	
Music,	26 28	
Mucilage,	3 20	
Pencils,	4 50	
Pens,	11 60	
Paper fasteners,	2 55	
Readers,	10 62	
Rulers,	2 09	
Rubber erasers,	4 75	
Scrap books,	7 25	
Sloyd supplies,	145 79	
School paper,	17 25	
School seats and desks,	263 80	
Spelling blanks,	7 50	
Thumb tacks,	1 09	
Writing books,	28 42	
		1,879
Institution property: —		
Clock dials,	$9 00	
Christmas trees,	1 00	
Horse blanket,	3 50	
Saws, saw bucks and axes,	44 00	
		57
Seeds, plants and fertilizers: —		
Cabbage plants,	$6 00	
Celery plants,	7 50	
Flower seeds and bulbs,	26 26	
Flowers,	3 54	
Fertilizer,	478 80	
Garden seed,	72 06	
Grass seed,	106 10	
Amounts carried forward,	$700 26	$58,803

Amounts brought forward,	$700 76	$58,803 95
Seeds, plants and fertilizers: —		
Nursery stock,	46 94	
Plants and shrubs,	5 50	
Rye,	5 40	
Seed corn,	5 50	
Seed potatoes,	133 25	
Tobacco,	45	
		897 30
rain and meal, etc., for stock: —		
Bran,	$96 20	
Bones,	6 63	
Bone meal,	60	
Cracked corn,	266 40	
Cotton-seed meal,	186 10	
Corn meal,	177 40	
Corn,	26 75	
Charcoal,	1 20	
Death to lice,	1 00	
Fine feed,	6 65	
Gluten,	529 06	
Grit,	2 75	
Hungarian,	1 87	
Hay,	377 01	
Linseed meal,	126 81	
Mixed feed,	424 15	
Middlings,	41 40	
Oat feed,	17 18	
Oyster shells,	5 00	
Oats,	313 87	
Peat moss,	318 68	
Rent of pasture,	45 00	
Rock salt,	20 67	
Sand,	1 20	
Scraps,	23 85	
Wheat,	239 00	
		3,256 43
rdinary repairs: —		
Brass, tin and copper,	$2 75	
Boiler and furnace repairs,	195 30	
Blacksmithing,	78 95	
Brick,	17 36	
Belt lacing,	8 10	
Building paper,	20 35	
Brackets,	3 40	
Belts,	50 71	
Charcoal,	75	
Amounts carried forward,	$377 67	$62,957 68

Amounts brought forward,	$377 67	$62,957
Ordinary repairs: —		
Curtain repairs,	190 70	
Circular window,	10 50	
Chain,	9 81	
Cotton waste,	7 48	
Copper wire,	1 45	
Conductors repaired,	130 34	
Drinking fountain,	30 00	
Disinfectant,	16 50	
Electric light and telephone repairs,	515 33	
Emery and sand paper,	20 55	
Fire extinguisher,	8 50	
Glass, putty and paint,	42 93	
Galvanized iron and zinc,	13 51	
Glue,	11 25	
Gasolene,	12 86	
Iron,	24 05	
Iron grating,	29 90	
Lime, cement and plaster,	93 50	
Locks, butts and hooks,	154 54	
Labor,	1,043 09	
Linseed oil,	181 20	
Lubricating oil,	53 60	
Lumber,	997 37	
Lag screws and bolts,	28 92	
Ladders,	13 75	
Metal polish,	2 75	
Mineral wool,	4 63	
Muriatic acid,	45	
Nails, brads and screws,	77 84	
Paint and brushes,	150 75	
Pipe and fittings,	601 64	
Paraffine and beeswax,	25 35	
Pianos tuned,	4 50	
Painters' falls,	25 66	
Papering at Berlin,	21 10	
Pump repairs,	7 69	
Radiator,	42 00	
Repairs to buggies and sleighs,	66 40	
Repairs to harness,	47 40	
Repairs to household utensils,	115 24	
Rubber matting,	5 01	
Rubber tubing,	1 54	
Repairs to dried beef cutter,	1 80	
Repairs to hose,	1 50	
Rope,	1 58	
Amounts carried forward,	$5,224 13	$62,957 68

Amounts brought forward,	$5,224 13	$62,957 68
Ordinary repairs: —		
Sink,	5 52	
Setting stone step,	22 05	
Sewer grates,	19 51	
Small tools,	229 07	
Sash weights,	47 06	
Slate blackboards,	130 69	
Shellac,	17 13	
Sash cord,	13 49	
Salsoda,	6 80	
Turpentine,	259 01	
Twine,	1 50	
Tarred paper,	2 51	
Wall paper and hanging,	52 37	
Wooden faucet,	20	
Wire netting for fence,	65 84	
Wood alcohol,	1 50	
Weather strips,	1 93	
Windows and doors,	13 84	
Window screen,	18 08	
		6,132 23
Transportation and travelling expenses: —		
Express and freight charges,	$918 90	
Travelling expenses,	508 49	
		1,427 39
Live stock purchases,		179 80
Farm tools and repairs to same,		923 21
Horseshoeing,		109 42
News, Sunday-school and waste papers,		198 06
Postage, telephone, telegraph and phonograph,		553 22
Drugs and medical supplies,		390 98
Printing material,		212 92
Stationery,		157 03
Water,		430 00
Rent,		163 00
		$73,834 94

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1899.			1900.									Totals.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Salaries, wages and labor,	$2,350 57	$2,211 06	$2,670 60	$2,315 21	$2,287 82	$2,271 88	$2,324 74	$2,272 96	$2,308 46	$2,691 58	$2,467 62	$2,320 08	$28,492 58
Provisions and groceries,	1,616 02	747 63	1,053 21	818 29	1,106 71	413 14	597 77	1,263 77	578 82	735 77	889 08	1,282 44	11,102 65
Furniture, beds and bedding,	125 39	217 06	100 87	64 75	559 98	206 22	338 23	253 23	106 66	30 77	22 59	113 68	2,139 43
Clothing, etc.,	1,207 29	299 44	307 27	740 96	661 52	934 76	911 50	911 18	273 24	127 68	574 05	225 49	7,174 38
Fuel and lights,	657 32	439 67	717 51	940 19	638 58	593 00	1,001 19	504 69	545 14	492 06	983 58	444 58	7,957 51
School supplies,	112 36	27 61	12 65	17 40	341 79	109 23	806 10	92 11	118 88	21 87	14 30	205 60	1,879 90
Institution property,	–	–	1 00	47 50	9 00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	57 50
Plants, seeds and fertilizers,	11 71	–	1 45	–	475 30	72 83	39 65	178 84	37 49	6 50	17 28	56 25	897 30
Live stock purchases,	–	46 75	5 25	105 00	25	2 00	20	7 60	8 00	2 00	2 75	–	179 80
Transportation and travelling expenses,	166 63	84 51	148 80	–	114 05	267 53	140 85	93 17	149 68	43 87	134 64	83 66	1,427 39
Grain and meal, etc., for stock,	322 66	213 37	240 05	–	330 40	762 62	175 84	545 83	197 66	50 28	266 91	150 81	3,256 43
Ordinary repairs,	475 53	334 23	619 83	552 60	511 41	705 05	1,229 02	589 70	311 57	359 86	220 32	223 11	6,132 23
Farm tools,	89 19	12 34	32 15	6 43	31 12	60 08	169 58	214 13	127 88	74 38	86 45	19 48	923 21
Horseshoeing,	4 10	11 50	11 80	–	24 93	3 83	11 78	9 25	6 63	9 81	4 76	11 03	109 42
Newspapers and periodicals,	9 50	10 00	3 95	96 38	8 40	28 33	4 00	28 80	–	8 70	–	–	198 06
Postage, telegram and telephone,	46 31	23 07	69 04	18 50	16 83	69 39	58 83	16 58	96 48	34 91	31 09	72 19	553 22
Drugs and medical supplies,	32 15	24 40	45 83	14 52	41 96	70 44	46 25	33 80	39 00	3 64	15 89	23 10	390 98
Printing material,	–	1 65	–	–	27 32	–	10 20	55 75	–	118 00	–	–	212 92
Stationery,	3 70	–	5 88	10 00	10 72	18 75	46 15	20 70	8 12	7 85	1 95	23 21	157 03
Water,	–	–	–	215 00	–	–	–	–	–	215 00	–	–	430 00
Rent,	8 00	–	–	–	–	–	–	5 00	–	150 00	–	–	163 00
Totals,	$7,238 43	$4,704 29	$6,047 14	$5,962 73	$7,198 09	$6,589 08	$7,911 88	$7,097 09	$4,913 71	$5,184 53	$5,733 26	$5,254 71	$73,834 94

Average Cost per Boy per Day.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING—	Salaries, Wages and Labor.					Provisions and Groceries.	Clothing.			Ordinary Repairs, Furniture, Farm Tools, Institution Property and Rent.	Beds and Bedding.	Drugs and Medical Supplies.	Stationery, News, Sunday-school and Waste Papers, Postage, Telephone and Telegraph, Transportation and Travelling Expenses.	School Supplies.	Manual and Industrial Training Supplies, Raw Material, Printing Material.	Water.	Grain and Meal for Stock, Horse and Cattle Shoeing, Live Stock Purchases, Plants, Seeds and Fertilizers.	Fuel and Lights.	Totals.
	Family Officers.	Teachers.	Supervision.	Extraordinary Labor.	Total.		Of Inmates.	Of Boys paroled.	Total.										
Sept. 30, 1892, ...	.098	.039	.104	.014	.225	.138	.049	.020	.069	.062	.019	.001	.022	.013	.002	.005	.032	.059	.677
Sept 30, 1893, ...	.093	.041	.109	.014	.257	.131	.027	.013	.040	.044	.023	.001	.021	.007	.005	.005	.034	.046	.614
Sept. 30, 1894, ...	.088	.054	.104	.022	.268	.105	.032	.017	.049	.076	.024	.001	.030	.006	.013	.005	.034	.066	.677
Sept. 30, 1895, ...	.093	.066	.102	.008	.269	.101	.034	.027	.061	.047	.024	.002	.023	.007	.022	.005	.035	.039	.635
Sept. 30, 1896, ...	.105	.063	.091	.017	.276	.096	.033	.023	.056	.066	.012	.002	.024	.011	.007	.004	.030	.074	.658
Sept. 30, 1897, ...	.110	.066	.092	.013	.281	.106	.021	.026	.037	.088	.013	.002	.021	.007	.008	.004	.052	.055	.674
Sept. 30, 1898, ...	.094	.071	.085	.025	.265	.118	.031	.025	.056	.053	.006	.002	.018	.011	.008	.005	.039	.065	.646
Sept. 30, 1899, ...	.095	.072	.074	.013	.254	.100	.028	.023	.051	.059	.002	.003	.024	.008	.009	.004	.037	.077	.628
Sept. 30, 1900, ...	.102	.072	.082	.004	.260	.102	.040	.025	.065	.082	.004	.004	.021	.007	.011	.004	.041	.075	.675

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions — Receipts.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscellaneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Totals.
1899.					
October, ...	Received cash from, .	$5 60	$7 85	-	$13 45
November, ...	" " " .	9 56	8 74	-	18 30
December, ...	" " " .	19 44	3 50	-	22 94
1900.					
January, ...	" " " .	11 20	19 70	$6 34	37 24
February, ...	" " " .	5 92	7 15	2 15	15 22
March, ...	" " " .	57 47	2 00	-	59 47
April, ...	" " " .	-	50 00	38 25	88 25
May, ...	" " " .	18 28	3 86	2 50	24 64
June, ...	" " " .	3 24	15 09	-	18 33
July, ...	" " " .	86 57	-	-	86 57
August, ...	" " " .	11 16	-	1 50	12 66
September, ...	" " " .	50 55	10 46	-	61 01
Totals, ...	" " " .	$278 99	$128 35	$50 74	$458 08

Superintendent's Account of Cash Transactions — Disbursements.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscellaneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Totals.
1899.					
October, ...	Paid State Treasurer,	$5 60	$7 85	-	$13 45
November, ...	" " "	9 56	8 74	-	18 30
December, ...	" " "	19 44	3 50	-	22 94
1900.					
January, ...	" " "	11 20	19 70	$6 34	37 24
February, ...	" " "	5 92	7 15	2 15	15 22
March, ...	" " "	57 47	2 00	-	59 47
April, ...	" " "	-	50 00	38 25	88 25
May, ...	" " "	18 28	3 86	2 50	24 64
June, ...	" " "	3 24	15 09	-	18 33
July, ...	" " "	86 57	-	-	86 57
August, ...	" " "	11 16	-	1 50	12 66
September, ...	" " "	50 55	10 46	-	61 01
Totals, ...	" " "	$278 99	$128 35	$50 74	$458 08

REPORT OF THE POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

In submitting the following report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1900, I am glad to be able to show a considerable increase over previous years in the amount of poultry raised.

There have been raised this season 1,525 chicks, two American breeds, — Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks. They seem better suited to our wants, making good winter layers and more profitable than the Mediterranean breeds. There have been produced 33,960 dozen eggs, at a cost of three quarters of a cent apiece, making a total of $270.69; also 3,511 pounds of poultry, at a cost of four and one-half cents per pound, making a total of $157.79; leaving a balance for labor, $674.92.

There were ten chicken houses built in the spring for the accommodation of the chicks, which have proved a very successful investment. There were 45 pullets laying September 30. Everything looks favorable for a full basket of eggs the coming winter. I do not know of any work connected with the farm that the boys are more interested in, and which forms so good a basis for practice and profit.

Respectfully submitted,

ISAIAH T. SWIFT.

REPORT OF THE FARMER AT BERLIN FARM-HOUSE.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

Crops have been good as a whole, with only a slight shrinkage in the hay and potato crops. A special test of potatoes was made, to discover those best suited to this soil. Of the eleven varieties planted, it was found that the Carmen was the best yielder, being a medium late potato; the Early Rose was the best early; the Sir Walter Raleigh the best late.

The fruit trees, planted when the school first started, are just beginning to bear, the peach trees bearing about ten bushels. A new peach orchard has been set out this spring.

The usual amount of stock has been kept.

The apiary started two years ago has increased considerably; started in the spring with ten strong and one weak colony. The ten colonies produced on an average forty pounds of honey each. No swarms were cast, but by dividing and giving queens we now have nineteen apparently good swarms for the winter. Last winter ten new dove-tailed eight-framed hives were bought on the flat and made up by the boys. All during the season much interest has been manifested by the boys in the care of the bees, and the Sunday night supper, which included honey, made up for the numerous stings received in their work among them.

The general work of the farm has been sufficient to keep the boys busy, and only the mowing and ploughing have required outside help. The farm and its environments prove a constant source of wonder to each new boy sent from the city.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA G. DUDLEY.

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT

For Twelve Months ending Sept. 30, 1900.

Dr.

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand, as appraised Sept. 30, 1899,	$10,463 52	
Board,	156 00	
Farm tools and repairs,	848 71	
Fertilizers,	478 80	
Grain and meal for stock,	3,087 73	
Horseshoeing,	81 82	
Labor of boys,	780 00	
Live stock purchases,	69 60	
Ordinary repairs,	10 20	
Seeds and plants,	371 45	
Wages,	1,000 02	
Water,	20 00	
		$17,367 85
Net gain for twelve months,		251 67
		$17,619 52

Cr.

Apples,	$36 68
Asparagus,	38 01
Blackberries,	58 12
Beet greens,	4 31
Beets,	47 62
Beans, shell,	12 16
Beans, string,	19 78
Beef,	311 76
Carrots,	27 00
Cabbage,	57 20
Cucumbers,	24 38
Currants,	7 22
Crab apples,	50
Cauliflower,	2 15
Amount carried forward,	$646 89

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT

FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPT. 30, 1900.

DR.

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand, as appraised Sept. 30, 1899,	$10,463 52	
Board,	156 00	
Farm tools and repairs,	848 71	
Fertilizers,	478 80	
Grain and meal for stock,	3,087 73	
Horseshoeing,	81 82	
Labor of boys,	780 00	
Live stock purchases,	69 60	
Ordinary repairs,	10 20	
Seeds and plants,	371 45	
Wages,	1,000 02	
Water,	20 00	
		$17,367 85
Net gain for twelve months,		251 67
		$17,619 52

CR.

Apples,	$36 68	
Asparagus,	38 01	
Blackberries,	58 12	
Beet greens,	4 31	
Beets,	47 62	
Beans, shell,	12 16	
Beans, string,	19 78	
Beef,	311 76	
Carrots,	27 00	
Cabbage,	57 20	
Cucumbers,	24 38	
Currants,	7 22	
Crab apples,	50	
Cauliflower,	2 15	
Amount carried forward,	$646 89	

Amount brought forward,	$646 89	
Celery,	30 50	
Cash for apples,	8 82	
Cash for pigs,	24 00	
Cash for calves,	51 90	
Cash for milk,	52 87	
Cash for hide,	31 45	
Cash for use of tools,	88	
Cash for eggs,	6 56	
Cash for onions,	17 50	
Cash for cow,	14 50	
Cash for chickens,	70 51	
Eggs,	655 49	
Fish,	1 20	
Gooseberries,	3 18	
Grapes,	20 00	
Horseradish,	13 00	
Honey,	9 25	
Labor for institution,	1,100 90	
Letterer,	28 70	
Muskmelon,	6 94	
Milk,	3,590 40	
Onions,	69 28	
Plums,	11 00	
Peas,	46 64	
Poultry,	554 89	
Pork,	91 10	
Parsnips,	4 80	
Pumpkins,	1 50	
Potatoes,	163 90	
Radishes,	32 48	
Rhubarb,	14 06	
Raspberries,	16 30	
Quinces,	2 00	
Squash,	13 00	
Strawberries,	78 95	
Sweet corn,	54 60	
Turnips,	34 86	
Tomatoes,	21 43	
Watermelon,	4 10	
		$7,600 33
Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand Sept. 30, 1900,		10,019 19
		$17,619 52

Produce of the Farm on Hand Oct. 1, 1900.

Apples,	$392 50	Millet,	$6 00
Beans,	4 00	Oats,	60 70
Beets,	78 00	Onions,	66 00
Corn,	75 00	Potatoes,	412 95
Cabbage,	100 00	Parsnips,	16 50
Carrots,	36 40	Pumpkins,	20 00
Celery,	34 50	Squash,	40 00
Ensilage,	1,000 00	Turnips,	340 00
Fodder,	183 85		
English hay,	624 00		$3,540 40
Honey,	50 00		

Farm Sales.

Apples,	$8 82	Milk,	$52 87
Calves,	51 90	Onions,	17 50
Cow,	14 50	Pigs,	24 00
Chicken and fowl,	70 51	Use of tools,	88
Eggs,	6 56		
Hides,	31 45		$278 99

Live Stock.

Westborough farm:—		Berlin farm:—	
Bulls (2),	$100 00	Cows (3),	$120 00
Cows (37),	1,850 00	Horse (1),	25 00
Calves (3),	18 00	Hens, pullets and roosters (100),	40 00
Heifers (11),	220 00	Sows (2),	20 00
Hogs (2),	48 00	Shoats (9),	36 00
Shoats (9),	108 00	Calf (1),	10 00
Pigs (17),	17 00	Swarms of bees (19),	100 00
Horses (6),	600 00		
Horse (Allen's),	100 00		$351 00
Horse (Bess),	115 00		3,749 50
Horse (Charley),	10 00		
Hens (140),	70 00		$4,100 50
Pullets (510),	306 00		
Roosters (375),	187 50		
	$3,749 50		

Summary.

Produce on hand,	$3,540 40
Produce sold,	278 99
Produce consumed,	7,321 34
Live stock,	4,100 50
Agricultural implements,	2,378 29
	$17,619 52

POULTRY ACCOUNT.

DR.

To fowl and feed, as appraised Sept. 30, 1899,	$703 65	
feed, ...	428 24	
net gain, ...	903 79	
		$2,035 68

CR.

By eggs used and sold, ...	$655 49	
poultry used and sold, ...	54 89	
fowl and feed, as appraised Sept. 30, 1900, .	825 30	
		$2,035 68

SUMMARY OF PROPERTY OF THE LYMAN SCHOOL.

Real Estate.		
Forty-eight acres tillage land,	$11,600 00	
Thirty-six acres pasturage,	1,900 00	
Seventy-two acres Wilson land,	4,100 00	
Three-fourths of an acre Brady land,	1,300 00	
Willow Park land, three acres,	1,500 00	
Berlin land, about one hundred acres,	2,000 00	
		$22,400 0
Buildings.		
Cow barn,	$7,000 00	
Horse barn,	2,600 00	
Wayside Cottage,	5,900 00	
Bowlder Cottage,	17,000 00	
Oak Cottage,	16,000 00	
Hillside Cottage,	15,000 00	
Theodore Lyman Hall,	38,000 00	
Maple Cottage,	3,500 00	
Willow Park,	5,000 00	
Superintendent's house,	9,500 00	
Chapel,	4,000 00	
Bakery building,	8,600 00	
Armory,	500 00	
Berlin house,	2,500 00	
Berlin barn and sheds,	1,000 00	
Piggery building,	600 00	
Scale house,	600 00	
Hen houses,	1,125 00	
Ice house,	20 00	
Tool house (Bowlder),	25 00	
School-house,	40,000 00	
Greenhouse,	1,500 00	
Laundry building,	16,000 00	
		195,970 0
Amount carried forward,		$218,370 0

Amount brought forward,		$218,370 00

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Beds and bedding,	$4,791 86	
Other furniture,	20,326 75	
Carriages,	783 00	
Agricultural implements,	2,378 29	
Dry goods,	861 09	
Drugs and surgical implements,	658 90	
Fuel and oil,	2,272 80	
Library,	3,840 93	
Live stock,	4,100 50	
Mechanical tools and appliances,	22,918 23	
Provisions and groceries,	1,533 34	
Produce on hand,	3,540 40	
Ready-made clothing,	6,502 78	
Raw material,	3,564 34	
		78,073 21
		$296,443 21

PRESCOTT G. BROWN,
M. EVERETT HOWARD,
Appraisers.

A true copy. Attest: T. F. CHAPIN, *Superintendent.*

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

Theodore F. Chapin, superintendent,	$2,300 00
Mrs. Maria B. Chapin, matron,	400 00
Walter M. Day, assistant superintendent,*	900 00
Mabel B. Teasdale, amanuensis,*	330 00
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Merrill, charge of family,	800 00
Geo. C. Flint, master of family and instructor in printing,	437 50
Mrs. Geo. C. Flint, matron of family,	262 50
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hallier, charge of family,	800 00
Wm. J. Wilcox, master of family and instructor in joinery,	700 00
Mrs. Wm. J. Wilcox, matron of family,	300 00
Mr. and Mrs W. L. Pettengill, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Swift, charge of family,	800 00
Henry J. Couper, master of family,	400 00
Mabel G. Moore, matron of family,	300 00
Henry E. Kimball, master of family and teacher of manual training,	562 50
Jennie Kimball, matron of family,	300 00
Emily L. Warner, charge of Berlin Farm,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Dudley, assistants at Berlin Farm,	800 00
Mary L. Pettit, principal,	700 00
Anna L. Wilcox, teacher of sloyd,	800 00
Mary F. Wilcox, teacher of sloyd,	500 00
Fannie H. Wheelock, teacher of drawing and carving,	500 00
Elizabeth R. Kimball, teacher of music,	300 00
James D. Littlefield, supervisor of manual training,*	1,000 00
Alliston Greene, teacher of physical drill,	800 00
Florence A. Russell, teacher,	350 00
Emma F. Newton, teacher,	400 00
Stella M. Osgood, teacher,	375 00
Mary L. Brown, teacher,	400 00
Jennie M. Wood, teacher,	400 00
Lillian T. Peaslee, teacher,	350 00
Flora J. Dyer, teacher,	400 00
Bertha J. Surry, nurse,	250 00
Fannie S. Mitchell, seamstress,	250 00
Margaret J. Ord, laundry matron,	350 00

* Board themselves.

Emma L. Burgess, housekeeper superintendent's house,	$300 00
Lilla V. Burhoe, assistant matron,	350 00
Hannah B. Rushton, charge of central kitchen,	500 00
Prescott G. Brown, charge of storeroom,	500 00
Mary E. Brown, charge of bakery,	300 00
James W. Clark, engineer,	900 00
A. Russell King, carpenter,	500 00
Charles S. Graham, farmer,*	700 00
Frank W. Watts, teamster,	300 00
John T. Perkins, driver,	400 00
Thomas T. Carey, watchman,	400 00
John W. Mason, charge of family,	500 00
Francis E. Corey, M.D., physician,	300 00

ADVISORY PHYSICIANS, UNPAID.

Orville F. Rogers, M.D. Richard C. Cabot, M.D. James S. Stone, M.D.

* Board themselves.

Schedule of Salaried Officers employed in the Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1900.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Theodore F. Chapin,	Superintendent,	12 months,	$2,075 00
Maria B. Chapin,	Matron,	12 months,	400 00
Walter M. Day,	Assistant superintendent,	12 months,	900 00
Mabel B. Teasdale,	Amanuensis,	12 months,	312 70
Mr and Mrs. W. F. Brackett,	Charge of family,	3 months,	247 42
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pierce,	" " "	11 months 15 days,	816 06
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hallier,	" " "	12 months,	819 73
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wilcox,	" " "	12 months,	1,001 29
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Merrill,	" " "	12 months,	707 98
Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Swift,	" " "	12 months,	821 99
Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Pettengill,	" " "	6 months 11 days,	338 83
Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Kimball,	" " "	12 months,	740 45
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Pettengill,	" " "	3 months 15 days,	268 22
Mr. Henry J. Couper,	Master of family,	6 months 1 day,	226 77
Mr. George C. Flint,	" " "	8 months 7 days,	407 16
Mrs. George C. Flint,	Matron of family,	5 months 25 days,	
Emily L. Warner,	Charge of Berlin,	12 months,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Dudley,	Assistants at Berlin,	12 months,	800 00
Mary L. Pettit,	Principal,	12 months,	690 57
Anna L Wilcox,	Teacher of sloyd,	12 months,	800 00
Mary F. Wilcox,	" " "	12 months,	500 00
Fannie H. Wheelock,	Teacher of drawing,	12 months,	500 00
James D. Littlefield,	Supervisor of manual training,	12 months,	1,000 00
Alliston Greene,	Teacher of physical drill,	12 months,	800 00
M. Everett Howard,	Teacher of printing,	11 months 4 days,	506 57
Elizabeth R. Kimball,	Teacher of music,	3 months,	50 21
Lillian T. Peaslee,	Teacher,	12 months,	341 66
Emma F. Newton,	"	12 months,	400 00

Stella M. Osgood,	"	12 months,	359 37
Mary L. Brown,	"	12 months,	362 51
Jennie M. Wood,	"	12 months,	360 42
Marion L Cole,	"	10 months 8 days,	340 46
Grace A. Hubbard,	"	10 months 8 days,	228 96
Flora J. Dyer,	"	12 months,	400 00
Florence A. Russell,	"	1 month 23 days,	51 19
Edith Howard,	Nurse,	26 days,	17 41
Bertha J. Surry,	"	11 months 2 days,	230 55
Fannie S. Mitchell,	Seamstress,	12 months,	234 56
Mary E. Greeley,	Assistant matron,	12 months,	244 52
Susie E. Wheeler,	" "	12 months,	111 70
Sarah E. Goss,	" "	12 months,	250 00
L. Florence Edmonds,	" "	12 months,	250 00
Mabel G. Moore,	" " and matron,	12 months,	292 18
Mabel M. King,	" "	12 months,	250 00
Margaret J. Ord,	" "	12 months,	248 74
Lenora S. Day,	" "	12 months,	250 00
Lilla V. Burhoe,	" "	12 months,	246 83
Jennie E. Perry,	" "	8 months 10 days,	170 09
Jennie Kimball,	" " and matron,	6 months,	126 41
Emma L. Burgess,	Housekeeper superintendent's house,	12 months,	256 58
Prescott G. Brown,	Charge of storehouse,	12 months,	500 00
Mary E. Brown,	Charge of bakery,	12 months,	300 00
James W. Clark,	Engineer,	12 months,	900 00
A. Russell King,	Carpenter,	12 months,	484 94
Charles S. Graham,	Farmer,	12 months,	700 00
Frank W. Watts,	Teamster,	12 months,	304 46
John T. Perkins,	Driver,	12 months,	400 00
Mial M. Thompson,	Watchman,	1 month 8 days,	42 10
Thomas T. Carey,	"	10 months 29 days,	331 15
Prescott G. Brown,	Appraiser,	12 days,	36 00

Schedule of Salaried Officers employed in the Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1900 — Concluded.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Irving A. Nourse,	Appraiser,	9 days,	$27 00
Irving A. Nourse,	Electrician,	276 hours,	92 00
Francis E. Corey,	Physician,	12 months,	300 00
Chaplains,	–	–	260 00
John W. Mason,	Supply,	12 months,	565 68
H. Maria Braley,	"	4 months 25 days,	120 66
Alice C. Skillings,	"	2 months 22 days,	69 55
Minnie A. Burhoe,	"	3 months 9 days,	68 52
Gertrude B. Day,	Office work,	236 hours,	57 90
Mrs. Lizzie Bray,	Supply,	80 hours,	8 00
Lizzie Moses,	Nurse,	15 days,	15 00
Mary J. Tomlinson,	"	3 weeks,	30 00
Cora L. Carey,	Supply,	2 months 15 days,	58 51
Alvin M. Jones,	"	17 days,	21 92
George E. Barnes,	"	8 days,	10 95
John J. Howard,	Printer,	30 hours,	4 50
Alexander Quackenboss,	Eye specialist,	–	52 88
Jas. S. Stone,	Physician,	–	25 00
W. P. Bowers,	"	–	10 00
W. O. Johnson,	"	–	3 00
Alfred E. Studley,	Plumber,	15½ days,	117 31
Harry G. Nye,	Painter,	24 days,	87 50
Walter A. Harrington,	Mason,	14⅔ days,	50 56
B. B. Nourse,	Surveyor,	–	8 00
Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hulse,	Supply,	1 month 15 days,	74 40
			$28,492 18

TRUSTEES.

Names, Residences, Commissions and Retirement of the Trustees of the State Reform School, from the Commencement to the Present Time.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1847,	Nahum Fisher,*	Westborough,	1849
1847,	John W. Graves,	Lowell,	1849
1847,	Samuel Williston,	Easthampton,	1853
1847,	Thomas A. Green,*	New Bedford,	1860
1847,	Otis Adams,*	Grafton,	1851
1847,	George Denney,*	Westborough,	1851
1847,	William P. Andrews,*	Boston,	1851
1849,	William Livingston,*	Lowell,	1851
1849,	Russell A. Gibbs,*	Lanesborough,	1853
1851,	George H. Kuhn,	Boston,	1855
1851,	J. B. French,*	Lowell,	1854
1851,	Daniel H. Forbes,	Westborough,	1854
1851,	Edward B. Bigelow,*	Grafton,	1855
1853,	J. W. H. Page,*	New Bedford,	1856
1853,	Harvey Dodge,	Sutton,	1867
1854,	G. Howland Shaw,*	Boston,	1856
1854,	Henry W. Cushman,*	Bernardston,	1860
1855,	Albert H. Nelson,*	Woburn,	1855
1855,	Joseph A Fitch,	Hopkinton,	1858
1855,	Parley Hammond,	Worcester,	1860
1856,	Simon Brown,	Concord,	1860
1856,	John A. Fayerweather,	Westborough,	1859
1857,	Josiah H. Temple,	Framingham,	1860
1858,	Judson S. Brown,	Fitchburg,	1860
1859,	Theodore Lyman,	Brookline,	1860
1860,	George C. Davis,*	Northborough,	1873
1860,	Carver Hotchkiss,	Shelburne,	1863
1860,	Julius A. Palmer,	Boston,	1862
1860,	Henry Chickering,	Pittsfield,	1869
1860,	George W. Bentley,	Worcester,	1861
1860,	Alden Leland,	Holliston,	1864
1861,	Pliny Nickerson,	Boston,	1868
1861,	Samuel G Howe,*	Boston,	1863
1862,	Benjamin Boynton,*	Westborough,	1864
1863,	J. H Stephenson,	Boston,	1866
1863,	John Ayres,	Charlestown,	1867

* Deceased.

Names, Residences, etc., of Trustees — Concluded.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1864,	A. E. Goodnow,	Worcester,	1874
1864,	Isaac Ames,	Haverhill,	1865
1865,	Jones S. Davis,	Holyoke,	1868
1866,	Joseph A. Pond,*	Brighton,	1867
1867,	Stephen G. Deblois,	Boston,	1878
1868,	John Ayres,	Medford,	1874
1868,	Harmon Hall,	Saugus,	1871
1868,	L. L. Goodspeed,	Bridgewater,	1872
1869,	E. A. Hubbard,	Springfield,	1877
1871,	Lucius W. Pond,	Worcester,	1875
1871,	John W. Olmstead,	Boston,	1873
1872,	Moses H. Sargent,	Newton,	1877
1873,	A. S. Woodworth,	Boston,	1876
1873,	Edwin B. Harvey,	Westborough,	1878
1874,	W. H. Baldwin,	Boston,	1876
1875,	John L. Cummings,	Ashburnham,	1879
1876,	Jackson B Swett,	Haverhill,	1878
1877,	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	1879
1877,	Milo Hildreth,	Northborough,	1879
1878,	Lyman Belknap,*	Westborough,	1879
1878,	Franklin Williams,*	Boston,	1879
1878,	Robert Couch,	Newburyport,	1879
1879,	John T Clark,	Boston,	1879
1879,	M. J. Flatley,	Boston,	1881
1879,	Adelaide A. Calkins,	Springfield,	1880
1879,	Lyman Belknap,	Westborough,	1884
1879,	Anne B. Richardson,*	Lowell,	1886
1879,	Milo Hildreth,*	Northborough,	1891
1879,	George W. Johnson,	Brookfield,	1887
1879,	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	1888
1880,	Elizabeth C. Putnam,	Boston,	Still in office.
1881,	Thomas Dwight,	Boston,	1884
1884,	M. H. Walker,	Westborough,	Still in office.
1884,	J. J. O'Connor,*	Holyoke,	1889
1886,	Elizabeth G. Evans,	Boston,	Still in office.
1887,	Chas. L. Gardner,	Palmer,	1891
1888,	H. C. Greeley,	Clinton,	Still in office.
1889,	M. J. Sullivan,	Chicopee,	" "
1891,	Samuel W. McDaniel,	Cambridge,	" "
1891,	C. P. Worcester,*	Boston,	1897
1897,	E. C. Sanford,	Worcester,	Still in office.

* Deceased.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF VISITATION.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The total number of individuals on the visiting list of the department of visitation during the year ending Sept. 30, 1900, was		873
Becoming of age during the year,	97	
Died,	1	
Returned to school and not relocated,	46	
For serious fault,	28	
Not serious,	18	
Discharged,	1	
Total number passing out of our care during the year,		145
Leaving on the visiting list Oct. 1, 1900 (which is 153 more than this same list contained Oct. 1, 1899),		728

This visiting list must not be confounded or compared with the total number of boys who have left the school and are not yet twenty-one years of age, given in Table 3 on page 39, which table includes those who have been discharged for one reason or another and are beyond our jurisdiction, or who have been transferred from the school to the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord.

Classification of Visiting List.

Of the above-named 728 boys, 6, not mentioning those in the foreign service of the United States government, reside in foreign countries; 43 are on the unknown list; 12 have disappeared within a few weeks or days, and are not considered as permanently lost sight of; and of only 4 was the employment not known Sept. 30, 1900. The occupations of the remaining 656 boys, with the number engaged in each employment, is shown in the following table: —

Army,	42	Bottling factory,	1
Assisting parents,	43	Box factory,	2
At board,	40	Blacksmith,	1
Baker,	4	Brass works,	1
Barber,	4	Brush factory,	1
Bell boy,	4	Building mover,	2
Bicycle factory,	1	Carpenter,	6
Book bindery,	1	Candy shop,	2
Bootblack,	3	Cartridge belt shop,	1

Cemetery,	1	Market,	4
Celluloid factory,	1	News stand,	1
Cigar factory,	2	Navy, United States,	22
Carpet factory,	3	Office boy,	2
Concreter,	1	Other public institutions,	23
Clerk,	16	Painter,	6
Chair shop,	1	Paper mill,	3
Coachman,	2	Peddler,	5
Cooper,	1	Pocket-book shop,	1
Cornice works,	1	Printer,	11
Comb shop,	2	Planing mill,	1
Concord Reformatory,	32	Plumber,	9
Decorator,	1	Packing house,	1
Electric road,	1	Quarryman,	2
Electrician,	2	Rattan factory,	1
Elevator boy,	2	Railroad,	1
Engineer,	1	Restaurant,	5
Errand boy,	13	Rope works,	1
Express,	5	Rubber works,	2
Farmer,	133	Sailor,	6
Fisherman,	1	Silk mill,	1
Florist,	1	Silver plater,	1
Gymnast,	1	Shoe shop,	27
Hat factory,	2	Saw mill,	1
Hostler,	5	Stevedore,	1
Hotel,	2	Stone worker,	1
Insane,	1	Stove maker,	1
Invalid,	1	Student,	2
Iron works,	2	Tanner,	3
Janitor,	1	Teamster,	9
Jeweller's shop,	4	Telephone messenger,	1
Laborer,	17	Tin shop,	1
Laundry,	3	Upholsterer,	1
Loom works,	1	U. S. mail carrier,	1
Machinist,	15	Umbrella factory,	1
Mill (textile),	52	Water carrier,	1
Milk wagon,	2		

Reduced to approximate percentages this table will show: —

	Per Cent.
In United States army and navy, about	10
Assisting parents, about	6
At board, about	7
Employed on farms,	20
In mills (textile), about	8
Machinists, about	2½
Classed as laborers, about	2½
Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord,	5
In other public institutions, about	3
In 81 different occupations, about	36

The report cards of the above-mentioned 656 boys show that at the time of the last report 587, or 89.4 per cent., were doing well; 16, or 1.8 per cent., doubtfully; and 53, or 8.18 per cent., including those while in our care sent to the Concord Reformatory or other public correctional institutions by the court, badly.

The following figures give the placings, returns, visits and collections for two years: —

	1900.	1899.
PLACINGS.		
Number of boys placed in their homes when leaving the school,	130	100
Number of boys placed with others when leaving the school,	85	79
Number of boys boarded out when leaving the school,	27	48
Enlisted in navy,	3	-
Total number placed out within the year and becoming subjects of visitation,	245	227
RETURNS.		
Number of boys within the year returned to the school: —		
For serious fault,	28	26
For relocation and other purposes,	67	55
Total returned,	95	81
VISITS.		
Number of visits to probationers,	1,736	1,575
Number of visits to boys *over* eighteen years of age,	743	650
Number of boys *over* eighteen years of age visited,	437	434
Average visits to boys *over* eighteen years of age,	1.7	1.5
Number of visits to boys *under* eighteen years of age,	993	925
Number of boys *under* eighteen years of age visited,	486	387
Average visits to boys *under* eighteen years of age,	2.3	2.5
Number of homes investigated and reported upon in writing,	199	198
Number of places investigated and reported upon,	69	65
COLLECTIONS.		
Amount of money collected and paid over to the Lyman School as wages of boys, and placed to their credit,	$1,247 17	$1,057 00
Number of boys in behalf of whom money was collected,	41	43

Boys over eighteen years of age usually make their own bargains and collect their wages themselves, and the earnings of boys on probation with their parents or relatives are never handled by the visiting department.

In addition to this work, which can be so easily tabulated, we have met weekly at the Lyman School to compare notes, lay out the work for the week or to meet those boys who are soon to be released, and once a month we have met a committee of your Board in consultation. No week of the year passes that we are not called by parents anxious for their sons, who have been placed on probation with them, and over whom they feel they are again losing control, for assistance and advice. Many of these cases require much thought and delicate handling. We often find it necessary to strongly advise parents themselves relative to the management of their own children. But few know how much is written between the lines of such a report as this.

An illustration of the care of the younger boys may be seen in the following example. At the age of fourteen, having committed many offences, a colored boy was committed by the court to the Lyman School. His home was of that kind that cannot well be described in print. He spent about two years at the school, and his home being unfit for him to go to, he was placed with a near relative in the city. Here his behavior was so intolerable, and his tendencies to offences against the law so strongly marked, that he was returned to the school. After a short stay he was placed out in a small family as a chore boy. This was much against his will, for he longed for his old associates and the excitement of a large city. By frequent visiting and constant watchfulness on the part of the visitor, he was kept in this place until his duties became agreeable and his new home attractive to him. He did so well that at the age of eighteen he received the usual amount, $50, and a suit of clothes, and was allowed to visit his relatives in the city. In less than two weeks he wrote to the visitor saying he was sick of city life, that it possessed nothing attractive to him, and that he wished to go back to a country home. Arrangements were made, and he is to-day a contented, honest, fairly capable boy, earning $10 per month. This boy, without the ministrations and authority of the visitor in charge, would have drifted to the Reformatory and State's Prison by as fixed a law as the law of gravitation. To-day he is on the upward road.

Occupations of the 97 Boys before mentioned who have become Twenty-one Years of Age during the Year.

Army,	14	Blacksmith,	2
Accountant,	1	Brass works,	1
Baker,	1	Carpenter,	1
Bell boy,	2	Carriage shop,	1

Clerk,	2	Paper box shop,	1
Coachman,	1	Plumber,	1
Farmer,	11	Porter,	1
Fire Protective Association,	1	Printer,	1
Glass works,	1	Restaurant,	2
Iron works,	2	Sailor,	1
Laborer,	9	Saw mill,	1
Laundry,	2	Shoe shop,	3
Mattress maker,	1	Stone mason,	1
Massachusetts Reformatory,	10	Teamster,	2
Mill (textile),	5	Unemployed,	1
Navy, United States,	2	Undertaker,	1
Oiler,	1	Vegetable peddler,	1
Other penal institutions,	3	Occupations unknown,	6

The above table, expressed in percentages, shows: —

	Per Cent.
United States army and navy, about	16
Employed on farms, about	11
Classed as laborers,	9
In other penal institutions (including Massachusetts Reformatory),	13
Employed in textile mills,	5

The remaining 52 per cent. is divided among 29 different occupations.

By our usual classification of boys becoming twenty-one years of age, 56, or 58 per cent., are doing well without question; 17, or 18 per cent., not so well, but honestly self-supporting; 18, or 19 per cent., badly, — all but 5 in penal institutions; 6, or 6 per cent., whose whereabouts are unknown.

In other words, a certain group of 97 youthful offenders, most of whom, having been arrested several times, were committed to the Lyman School, received its instruction and discipline, and were subject from four to five years to the watch and care of the department of visitation. Only 6 of this number were lost sight of; 73 arrived at twenty-one years of age honestly self-supporting, and of 58 of the 73 much more can be said; 18 resisted all attempts for their reformation, and 13 of the 18 are now in penal institutions.

The following is the history of one boy who may be considered a representative of those becoming of age during the year, and who is classed as "doing well without question": —

X was committed to the Lyman School for larceny while he was in his fifteenth year. He came of respectable parents. After remaining in the school one and one-half years, he was released to go home on probation. He had been at home but a few months when his parents notified the visitor that their son was getting back into his old ways, and had become so incorrigible that they wished him to be

taken back to the school. He was accordingly taken back, well clothed, and was at once placed out upon a farm. His stubbornness and ill-temper made him so undesirable that his employer would only agree to keep him upon condition that half the usual sum should be paid for his services. As he was at this time about seventeen years of age, and considered a very undesirable boy, such arrangements were agreed to by the visitor. In his eighteenth year, however, he improved rapidly, became attached to his new home, and did so well that, on becoming eighteen years of age, he voluntarily made arrangements with his employer to remain with him another year, and upon the expiration of that year he hired for another season with the same employer. During this time he sent a part of his earnings to his mother each month, kept himself well clothed, far above the average, and out of his earnings there was collected, saved and paid over on his twenty-first birthday the sum of $85. He is now engaged in a mechanical pursuit, earning fair wages, and is a steady, industrious and respectable young man.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1900.

Expenses.

Salary of visitors,	$3,500 09
Telephone service,	105 69
Travelling and stationery,	2,977 17
	$6,582 95

We renew our obligations to all who aided in the work of this department, the superintendent and officers of the Lyman School, and to your Honorable Board.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,
Superintendent of Visitation.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT

LANCASTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls.

During the past year the work of the school has been carried on very much according to the methods stated in former reports.

The last new cottage was opened and occupied February 22. In its arrangements it is a model house, but I am still of the opinion, expressed before the house was built, that seven family houses are too many for a school of this character.

On account of the love and honor that one and all bear Miss Putnam, and in consideration of her many years of unselfish work for the girls, the new cottage was named Elizabeth C. Putnam Cottage. Not only at this cottage are there faithful workers, but throughout the whole school we have those who are always ready and willing to "lend a hand." The uplifting of wayward girls does not come by chance nor is it the work of a day; it comes only by long, patient training and personal influence of those who put *self* last. This work, at the best, necessitates the giving up of many social pleasures, and for this reason every effort should be made to encourage social life among the teachers, and to make their home here attractive. One cannot do one's best work without recreation, and to have some social life to alternate with hard work and care helps to lighten the labor and indirectly benefit the girls.

It is to be regretted that we have to report several changes among our officers; but we have been fortunate in finding valuable people to fill the vacancies which have occurred.

The farm and garden work of the girls has been so successfully managed that it has been helpful to the school and given the girls many pleasant hours of recreation, which they otherwise would not have enjoyed.

After harvesting the corn for the silo, the "corn roast," which had long been anticipated, was made a happy occasion. This annual celebration has been our custom for several years. It is one of the red-letter days which they look forward to throughout the whole year.

As a means of discipline we have a system of marking, and in connection with this we have rewards for well doing given by the

teacher. When a new girl enters the school we make her welcome. She has an opportunity to take a fresh start with no marks, and can reach the "roll of honor" in three months if her record is good. When she becomes a "roll of honor" girl she is given a badge and a napkin ring, and is entitled to attend the roll of honor festivities, consisting of music and games, in which the teachers take part and which usually occur in the first part of each month. This does not entitle her to be placed out in a family unless she has finished the course of industrial training which every girl must complete before leaving the school, if she has sufficient intellect to become self-supporting.

The following tables will show the changes in the school and give some idea of the work accomplished.

Respectfully submitted,

L. L. BRACKETT.

STATISTICS.

Table I.

Showing Total Number in Custody of State Industrial School, both Inside Institution and Outside.

In the school Sept. 30, 1899,		163
Outside the school, and either on probation, in other institutions or whereabouts unknown,		315
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1899,		478
Since committed,		101
		579
Attained majority,	69	
Died,	1	
Discharged as unfit subjects,	4	
Discharged for good conduct,	6	
Total who passed out of custody,		80
Total in custody Sept, 30, 1900,		499
Net increase within the year,		21

Table II.

Showing Status, Sept. 30, 1900, of All Girls in Custody of the State Industrial School, being all those committed to the School who are under Twenty-one.

On probation with relatives,	53	
On probation in families, earning wages,	149	
At academy, or other school, self-supporting,	5	
At board,	16	
Married but subject to recall for cause,	36	
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown,	26	
		285
In the school Sept. 30, 1900,		187
In other institutions: —		
Hospital,	7	
Insane asylum,	2	
School for Feeble-minded,	6	
Reformatory Prison, sent this year,	4	
Reformatory Prison, sent prior years,	7	
Penal institution in another State,	1	
		27
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1900,		499

Table III.

Showing the Number coming into and going from the School, and its General Condition Sept. 30, 1900.

	Individual Girls.		
In the school Sept. 30, 1899,		163	
Since committed,		101	
			264
Recalled from —			
Probation for change of place,	7	11	
Probation for a visit,	11	13	
Probation on account of illness,	4	11	
Treatment in hospital,	6	8	
Probation for running away from place,	11	12	
Probation for larceny,	1	2	
Probation, unsatisfactory,	15	20	
Probation because in danger,	11	11	
Probation for bad conduct,	22	23	
			111
	88		
			375
Released on probation to parents or relatives,		30	
Released on probation to other families, for wages,		128	
Released on probation to other families, at board,		3	
Released on probation to other families, earning board and going to school,		3	
Married,		3	
Attained majority,		1	
Transferred to a hospital,		16	
Transferred to School for Feeble-minded,		2	
Ran away,		1	
Transferred to Reformatory Prison,		1	
			188
Remaining in the school Sept. 30, 1900,			187

Recalled girls: —

68 were recalled one time within the year.
17 were recalled two times within the year.
3 were recalled three times within the year.

Released girls: —

136 went out one time within the year.
23 went out two times within the year.
2 went out three times within the year.

Table IV.

Showing Length of Training in the School before Girls were placed out on Probation for the First Time.

	Years.	Months.
1* had been in the school	–	5
1† had been in the school	–	6
1* had been in the school	–	9
5 had been in the school	1	–
4 had been in the school	1	2
5 had been in the school	1	3
5 had been in the school	1	4
4 had been in the school	1	5
10 had been in the school	1	6
4 had been in the school	1	7
4 had been in the school	1	8
6 had been in the school	1	9
4 had been in the school	1	10
3 had been in the school	1	11
5 had been in the school	2	–
1 had been in the school	2	3
3 had been in the school	2	7
1 had been in the school	3	–

* Placed out in family to go to school.

† Allowed to go home on account of mother's illness.

Table V.

*Showing the Conduct of the Eighty Girls who passed out of Custody within the Year.**

Living respectably,	51 or 64 per cent.
Having behaved badly,	15 or 19 per cent.
Conduct unknown,	10 or 13 per cent.
Conduct not classified,	4 or 5 per cent.

* For further details see tables VI. and VII.

Table VI.

Showing Conduct of all the Girls who had, each Year, been in the Care of the School for One Year or More, including those who passed out of Custody during that Year.

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
A.—Living respectably.									
I. No longer in the Care of the State:—									
Attained majority (married), living respectably,	16	13	12	9	19	11	7	20	19
Attained majority (unmarried), living respectably,	9	16	13	30	22	23	23	22	26
Died, conduct has been good,	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Had behaved badly, now well,	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	1	-
Honorably discharged,	-	1	1	2	4	3	5	1	7
	27	32	28	41	47	39	37	44	52
II. In Care of but no longer maintained by the State:—									
Married, living respectably,	26	31	25	39	25	26	31	30	27
Unmarried, with friends, last accounts good,	27	28	36	35	35	31	36	54	35
At work in other families,	117	102	111	120	119	138	143	133	149
At work elsewhere,	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Attending school or academy, paying their way,	1	7	11	10	8	7	6	3	4
	171	168	184	204	188	203	216	220	215
Total no longer maintained and living respectably,	198	200	212	245	235	242	253	264	267
B.—Conduct Bad or Doubtful.									
I. No longer in the Care of the State:—									
Married, in prison or elsewhere,	7	6	3	1	5	1	-	2	4
Unmarried, in prison or elsewhere,	-	-	1	5	11	5	9	8	9
Died, conduct had been bad,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	7	6	4	6	16	6	10	10	14
II. Still in Care of State, under Twenty-one:—									
Married,	7	3	5	3	3	5	3	3	3
On probation with friends or at large,	-	-	-	7	1	2	3	3	8
Recalled to school for serious fault and remaining,	3	17	11	6	6	6	6	11	13
In prison or house of correction,	5	5	11	7	15	10	15	10*	12
In almshouse through their own misconduct,	2	4	4	10	8	8	3	4	5
	17	29	31	33	33	31	30	31	41
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	24	35	35	39	49	37	40	41	55

C. — Conduct not Known.									
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —									
Married,	4	1	4	-	-	2	-	-	3
Unmarried,	-	7	-	6	1	6	4	4	7
	4	8	4	6	1	8	4	4	10
II. Still in the Care of the State: —									
Married,	-	-	-	-	5	7	10	5	5
On probation with friends, in other States or countries,†	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	10	12
At large, having left their homes or places,	14	17	18	20	20	14	18	29	25
Transferred to Reformatory Prison for Women, now discharged,	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
	14	17	18	20	25	23	42	44	42
Total, conduct not known,	18	25	22	26	26	31	46	48	52
D. — Remainder, whose Conduct for Obvious Reasons not Classified.									
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —									
Of age or discharged, unfit, defective or insane,	-	2	1	2	2	4	3	11	4
Died, never on probation,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
	-	2	1	2	2	5	3	13	4
II. Still in the Care of the State: —									
Ill, defective or insane, in institutions not penal,	-	-	-	4	6	11	9	7	7
In State Industrial School through the year,	23	15	35	31	35	42	42	63	55
Boarded out in private families with schooling,	-	-	-	-	3	6	10	13	16
Recalled for illness or change of place, not for serious fault, and remaining in the school,	9	6	7	6	9	10	23	25	22
	32	21	42	41	53	69	84	108	100
Total whose conduct is not classified,	32	23	43	43	55	74	87	121	104
Grand total,	272	283	312	353	365	384	426	474	478

* Includes 3 now discharged from the prison.

† On the tables of the last three years the girls who have for one or more years been placed with friends who reside in other countries or States (the number so placed having increased from year to year), have been added to the list of "conduct unknown."

Table VII.

Showing, in the Light of their Offence before Commitment, the Status at Twenty-one Years of All Girls who passed out of Custody in the Five Years ending Sept. 30, 1900.

Numbers.

Record at Commitment.	Number.			Living Respectably.			Conduct Bad or Doubtful.			Conduct not Known.			Conduct not Classified.*		
	1896-1900.	1896-1899.	1900.	1896-1900.	1896-1899.	1900.	1896-1900.	1896-1899.	1900.	1896-1900.	1896-1899.	1900.	1896-1900.	1896-1899.	1900.
Immoral conduct,	176	135	41	111	88	23	38	26	12	14	9	5	13	12	1
Danger of immoral conduct,	67	46	21	50	35	15	8	6	2	7	3	4	2	2	-
Stubbornness, larceny, drunkenness, etc.,	86	68	18	59	46	13	11	10	1	6	5	1	10	7	3
Total,	329	249	80	220	169	51	57	42	15	27	17	10	25	21	4

Percentages.

Immoral conduct,	.53	.54	.51	.63	.65	.56	.22	.19	.29	.08	.07	.12	.07	.09	.02
Danger of immoral conduct,	.20	.18	.26	.75	.76	.71	.12	.13	.09	.10	.07	.19	.03	.04	.00
Stubbornness, larceny, drunkenness, etc.,	.26	.27	.23	.69	.68	.72	.13	.15	.05	.07	.07	.05	.12	.10	.17
Total,	-	-	-	.67	.68	.64	.17	.17	.19	.08	.07	.13	.08	.08	.05

* Not classified because found to be feeble-minded, or very dull, or insane, and therefore unfit for the school or for placing. A few of these were discharged under twenty-one.

Table VIII.

Showing, in the Light of their Offence before Commitment, the Status at Twenty-one Years of All Girls who passed out of Custody in the Five Years ending Sept. 30, 1900, excepting the Non-classifiable Class.

Numbers.

Record at Commitment.	Number.			Living Respectably.			Conduct Bad or Doubtful.			Conduct not Known.		
	1896-1900.	1896-1899.	1900.	1896-1900.	1896-1899.	1900.	1896-1900.	1896-1899.	1900.	1896-1900.	1896-1899.	1900.
Immoral conduct,	163	123	40	111	88	23	38	26	12	14	9	5
Danger of immoral conduct,	65	44	21	50	35	15	8	6	2	7	3	4
Stubbornness, larceny, drunkenness, etc.,	76	61	15	59	46	13	11	10	1	6	5	1
Total,	304	228	76	220	169	51	57	42	15	27	17	10

Percentages.

Immoral conduct,	.54	.54	.53	.68	.70	.58	.23	.21	.30	.09	.07	.13
Danger of immoral conduct,	.21	.19	.28	.77	.79	.71	.12	.14	.10	.11	.07	.19
Stubbornness, larceny, drunkenness, etc.,	.25	.27	.20	.78	.76	.87	.14	.16	.07	.08	.08	.07
Total,	-	-	-	.72	.74	.67	.19	.18	.20	.09	.07	.13

Table IX.

Showing Cash Account of Girls on Probation.

Cash received to credit of sundry girls from Sept. 30, 1899, to Sept. 30, 1900,	$2,500 56
By deposits in savings bank on account of sundry girls,	2,500 56
Cash drawn from savings bank on account of sundry girls from Sept. 30, 1899, to Sept. 30, 1900,	2,384 03
By paid amounts from savings bank,	2,384 03

Table X.

Showing Technical Causes of Commitment.

67 for stubbornness.*
19 for larceny.
4 for night-walking.
3 for lewd, wanton and lascivious conduct.
2 idle and disorderly.
1 for vagrancy.
1 habitual absentee.
1 for habitual truancy.
1 for disturbing peace.
1 for breaking and entering and larceny.
1 for drunkenness.

Table XI.

Showing Literacy of Girls committed within the Year.

97 could read and write.
4 could not read or write.

Table XII.

Showing Ages of Girls committed within the Year.

1 was 10 years of age.
3 were 11 years of age.
9 were 12 years of age.
16 were 13 years of age.
16 were 14 years of age.
37 were 15 years of age.
19 were 16 years of age.

Table XIII.

Showing Nativity of Girls committed within the Year.

49 born in Massachusetts.
4 born in Maine.
5 born in New Hampshire.
2 born in Vermont.
2 born in Rhode Island.
2 born in Connecticut.
3 born in New York.
4 born in Virginia.
1 born in South Carolina.
1 born in Georgia.
12 born in Canada.
8 born in England.
3 born in Ireland.
2 born in Italy.
1 born in Russia.
1 birthplace unknown.
1 born at sea.

* The charge of stubbornness simply means that the complaint is brought by the parent or guardian, and it may cover almost any offence from the least serious to the most serious.

Table XIV.

Showing Nativity of Parents of Girls committed within the Year.

25 Americans, both parents.
9 English, both parents.
8 French, both parents.
18 Irish, both parents.
2 Italian, both parents.
2 Scotch, both parents.
3 Jewish, both parents.
3 German, both parents.
1 Swede, both parents.
9 American, one parent.
5 Irish, one parent.
3 other foreign countries.
13 unknown.

Table XV.

Showing Parents Living or Dead of Girls committed within the Year.

9 were orphans.
19 mother dead.
22 father dead.
1 parents unknown.
50 both parents living.

Table XVI.

Showing Comparative Numbers and Cost.

	Appropriation allowed from Jan. 1 to Jan. 1.	Average Number in School.	Number of Commitments.	Number at Work in Families.	Weekly Per Capita Cost.	Total Actual Cost from Sept. 30 to Sept. 30.
1866, . . .	$20,000	144	59	53	$3 30	$24,753
1876, . . .	28,300	121	53	40	4 05	25,683
1890, . . .	20,000	94	56	90	4 08	20,000
1891, . . .	21,000	89	46	98	4 38	21,000
1892, . . .	20,000	89	50	118	4 46	21,329
1893, . . .	21,500	95	77	109	4 02	19,856
1894, . . .	25,385	117	78	111	3 49	21,617
1895, . . .	27,750	116	72	120	4 62	28,801
1896, . . .	27,775	120	86	120	4 17	26,049
1897, . . .	27,775	138	100	156	3 93	28,256
1898, . . .	32,525	159	102	163	3 79	31,307
1899, . . .	34,375	164	75	156	3 81	32,530
1900, . . .	36,575*	171	101	170†	3 62	32,202

* Also $2,500 for boarding and other expenses in behalf of probationers.

† Includes 16 girls for whom board is paid; does not include 52 with relatives and at work nor 36 married.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Current Expenses and Salaries.

1899. —	October, received from State Treasurer,	$2,292 34
	November, " " " "	3,127 00
	December, " " " "	3,999 45
1900. —	January, " " " "	2,145 31
	February, " " " "	2,965 39
	March, " " " "	2,396 36
	April, " " " "	2,225 68
	May, " " " "	3,025 45
	June, " " " "	2,387 53
	July, " " " "	2,144 78
	August, " " " "	2,179 92
	September, " " " "	3,313 20
		$32,202 41

Bills paid as per Vouchers at State Treasury.

1899. —	October,	$2,292 34
	November,	3,127 00
	December,	3,999 45
1900. —	January,	2,145 31
	February,	2,965 39
	March,	2,396 36
	April,	2,225 68
	May,	3,025 45
	June,	2,387 53
	July,	2,144 78
	August,	2,179 92
	September,	3,313 20
		$32,202 41

Amount drawn from State Treasury.

Regular Appropriation (Acts of 1899, Chapter 97) for Boarding.

1899. —	October,	$35 22
	November,	160 07
	December,	445 75
		$641 04

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1899, Chapter 46) for New Family Cottage.

1899. —	October,	$2,262 40
	November,	1,869 11
	December,	448 33
1900. —	January,	688 38
	February,	896 20
	March,	250 74
	April,	50 10
	May,	261 31
	September,	55 40
		$6,781 97

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1900.

	Meat.	Fish.	Fruit and Vegetables.	Flour.	Grain for Stock and Table.	Tea, Coffee and Chocolate.	Sugar and Molasses.	Eggs, Butter and Cheese.	Other Groceries and Provisions.	Clothing, Shoes, etc.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicine and Medical Supplies.
1899.												
October, .	$116 33	$38 35	$2 10	–	$146 91	$28 66	–	$45 57	$98 31	$146 46	$24 00	$18 32
November,	121 82	47 46	–	–	180 27	10 62	$165 90	75 34	98 19	461 58	26 25	1 50
December,	172 92	51 89	73 65	–	279 63	29 07	229 89	79 24	163 03	419 53	29 90	37 33
1900.												
January, .	84 06	40 79	–	–	144 10	–	–	38 88	32 36	45 79	191 65	–
February, .	89 00	46 29	5 10	$200 00	126 45	5 28	–	44 70	97 43	199 62	523 01	10 00
March, .	92 11	45 05	3 00	–	210 25	16 00	–	49 11	55 94	51 56	425 00	7 52
April, .	–	70 40	–	–	133 75	10 08	–	52 63	95 49	77 90	70 68	11 16
May, . .	245 15	41 41	11 50	–	220 75	12 50	204 66	44 23	178 91	289 80	59 44	16 10
June, .	144 42	33 66	13 45	–	64 20	18 64	–	38 08	97 50	175 54	–	–
July, . .	142 94	29 79	7 50	–	140 15	6 00	–	39 83	29 26	40 90	–	–
August, .	186 70	59 82	1 60	4 50	155 05	–	–	53 83	21 26	88 97	18 00	13 46
September,	141 10	29 60	–	–	165 61	41 00	14 17	63 47	30 09	234 69	$1,061 00	3 02
Total, .	$1,536 55	$534 51	$117 90	$204 50	$1,967 12	$177 85	$614 62	$624 91	$997 77	$2,232 34	$2,428 93	$118 41

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1900 — **Concluded.**

	Furniture, Beds, Bedding and Crockery.	Ordinary Repairs.	Books and School Supplies.	Blacksmith Work, Repair of Tools, etc.	Express, Freight and Passengers' Fares.	Postage, Telephone Service, Stationery, Telegrams and Newspapers.	Chapel Service.	Seeds, Plants, Fertilizers and Tools for farm.	Live Stock.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Salaries of Officers and Employés.	Wages of Persons Temporarily Employed.	Total.
1899.													
October, .	$67 50	$60 45	$2 64	$13 25	$65 68	$68 02	$10 00	$52 78	$122 00	$5 00	$1,160 01	–	$2,292 34
November,	129 17	60 04	70 21	14 18	68 95	34 74	20 00	130 14	232 00	20 00	1,101 64	$57 00	3,127 00
December, .	166 10	368 47	6 39	28 46	63 19	81 31	20 00	10 50	–	677 10*	1,011 85	–	3,999 45
1900.													
January, .	–	228 07	–	15 10	88 87	18 18	20 00	–	50 00	1 25	1,146 21	–	2,145 31
February, .	118 81	149 26	73 34	26 35	71 48	13 52	15 00	–	15 00	–	1,135 75	–	2,965 39
March, .	37 49	46 26	30 66	34 70	70 80	28 58	20 00	–	–	–	1,172 33	–	2,396 36
April, .	6 96	74 65	–	14 15	72 33	56 41	20 00	260 57	–	–	1,198 52	–	2,225 68
May, . .	39 90	130 89	51 58	26 85	54 07	14 43	30 00	120 76	–	–	1,232 52	–	3,025 45
June, . .	48 78	55 26	2 79	51 80	193 51	20 25	15 00	141 53	–	–	1,272 62	50	2,387 53
July, . .	12 70	94 64	8 69	136 95	75 00	61 32	20 00	11 64	–	–	1,287 47	–	2,144 78
August, .	11 79	87 82	–	12 95	65 85	26 40	20 00	7 25	10 00	–	1,334 42	25	2,179 92
September,	74 98	60 61	10 20	35 15	18 87	9 98	20 00	27 70	–	–	1,271 71	25	3,313 20
Total, .	$714 18	$1,416 42	$256 50	$409 89	$908 60	$433 14	$230 00	$762 87	$429 00	$703 35	$14,325 05	$58 00	$32,202 41

* Electrical work, annunciators, telephones and door bells.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

State Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster, Oct. 1, 1900.

REAL ESTATE.

Chapel,	$6,500 00	
Hospital,	1,500 00	
Putnam Cottage,	16,000 00	
Fisher Hall,	16,000 00	
Richardson Hall,	15,000 00	
Rogers Hall,	11,750 00	
Fay Cottage,	12,000 00	
Mary Lamb Cottage,	12,500 00	
Elm Cottage,	4,900 00	
Superintendent's house,	3,800 00	
Store-room,	300 00	
Farm-house and barn,	2,000 00	
Large barn,	7,275 00	
Silo,	400 00	
Holden shop,	200 00	
Ice house,	1,000 00	
Wood-house,	600 00	
Hen-house,	200 00	
Piggery,	1,100 00	
Reservoir house No. 1,	100 00	
Reservoir house, land, etc., No. 2,	300 00	
Carriage shed,	150 00	
Water works, land, etc.,	7,500 00	
Hose house, hose, etc.,	2,000 00	
Store barn,	125 00	
Farm, 176 acres,	11,160 00	
Broderick lot, 12 acres,	1,000 00	
Wood lot, 10 acres,	200 00	
Storm windows,	40 00	
Total valuation of real estate,		$135,600 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Produce of farm on hand,	$4,807 55	
Valuation of live stock,	3,750 00	
Amount carried forward,	$8,557 55	

Table VII.

Showing, in the Light of their Offence before Commitment, the Status at Twenty-one Years of All Girls who passed out of Custody in the Five Years ending Sept. 30, 1900.

Numbers.

RECORD AT COMMITMENT.	Number.			Living Respectably.			Conduct Bad or Doubtful.			Conduct not Known.			Conduct not Classified.*		
	1896-1900.	1896-1899.	1900.	1896-1900.	1896-1899.	1900.	1896-1900.	1896-1899.	1900.	1896-1900.	1896-1899.	1900.	1896-1900.	1896-1899.	1900.
Immoral conduct,	176	135	41	111	88	23	38	26	12	14	9	5	13	12	1
Danger of immoral conduct,	67	46	21	50	35	15	8	6	2	7	3	4	2	2	-
Stubbornness, larceny, drunkenness, etc.,	86	68	18	59	46	13	11	10	1	6	5	1	10	7	3
Total,	329	249	80	220	169	51	57	42	15	27	17	10	25	21	4

Percentages.

Immoral conduct,	.53	.54	.51	.63	.65	.56	.22	.19	.29	.08	.07	.12	.07	.09	.02
Danger of immoral conduct,	.20	.18	.26	.75	.76	.71	.12	.13	.09	.10	.07	.19	.03	.04	.00
Stubbornness, larceny, drunkenness, etc.,	.26	.27	.23	.69	.68	.72	.13	.15	.05	.07	.07	.05	.12	.10	.17
Total,	-	-	-	.67	.68	.64	.17	.17	.19	.08	.07	.13	.08	.08	.05

* Not classified because found to be feeble-minded, or very dull, or insane, and therefore unfit for the school or for placing. A few of these were discharged under twenty-one.

Amount brought forward,	$4,568 45	
Squash, 2 tons,	60 00	
Turnips, ruta-bagas, 98 bushels,	49 00	
Turnips, English, 25 bushels,	6 25	
Vinegar, 585 gallons,	93 60	
Wheat, India, 7 bushels,	5 25	
Watermelons, 500,	25 00	
		$4,807 55
Live Stock.		
Horses, 7,	$1,000 00	
Cows, 31,	1,705 00	
Bull, 1,	40 00	
Hogs, fat, 25 (7,500 pounds),	450 00	
Breeding sows, 15,	225 00	
Boar, 1,	20 00	
Pigs, 95,	250 00	
Fowls, 120,	60 00	
		3,750 00
Tools and carriages,		2,275 00
Miscellaneous.		
Bags and sacks,	$8 25	
Iron pipe, old,	15 00	
Iron pipe, galvanized,	55 00	
Shingles, 1½ M.,	4 50	
Lumber, 552 feet,	11 00	
Engine, 1 gasoline,	250 00	
Flour, barrels, 75,	18 75	
Hay caps,	45 00	
Hay scales,	45 00	
Ice tools,	22 50	
Kettle set,	24 00	
Extinguishers, fire,	275 00	
Escapes, fire,	16 00	
Lamps, street,	15 00	
Lawn mowers,	18 00	
Stoves,	30 00	
Oil tank,	18 00	
Hay forks and rope,	60 00	
Kerosene oil, gallons, 150,	15 00	
		946 00
Fisher Hall, furnishings,	$2,500 00	
Putnam Cottage, furnishings,	2,100 00	
Richardson Hall, furnishings,	2,245 00	
Property in Roger's Hall,	1,271 30	
Amounts carried forward,	$8,116 30	$11,778 55

Amounts brought forward,	$8,116 30	$11,778 55
Property in Fay Cottage,	1,311 96	
Property in Mary Lamb Cottage,	1,595 97	
Property in Elm Cottage,	1,066 60	
Superintendent's house,	995 00	
Chapel and library,	650 00	
Provisions and groceries,	811 47	
Dry goods,	1,442 65	
Hardware and crockery,	351 00	
Books and stationery,	65 00	
Lard,	15 00	
Pork,	25 40	
Medicine,	25 00	
Paints, oil and turpentine,	52 50	
Coal,	1,043 00	
Wood, 75 cords, cut,	337 50	
		17,904 35
Total valuation of personal estate,		$29,682 90

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT.

DR.

To live stock as per inventory 1899,	$3,338 50	To fruit trees,	$26 00
tools and carriages as per inventory 1899,	2,150 00	farming implements,	46 11
miscellaneous as per inventory 1899,	504 25	grain,	1,712 32
produce on hand as per inventory 1899,	2,999 45	labor,	2,106 43
blacksmithing,	158 47	live stock,	404 00
fertilizers,	403 97	plants and seeds,	176 61
		repair of farming tools,	30 24
		veterinary and medicine,	26 00
			$14,082 35

CR.

By apples,	$31 25	By eggs,	$113 36
asparagus,	34 90	grapes,	18 00
beans, shell,	50 00	ice,	330 00
beans, string,	75 00	lettuce,	10 00
beets,	18 75	milk,	3,368 16
blackberries,	32 00	melons,	52 95
cabbages,	50 00	onions,	7 50
cherries,	7 50	peas,	50 00
crab apples,	3 00	pears,	18 00
cucumbers,	39 00	plums,	2 00
currants,	38 40	pork,	670 39

By rhubarb,	$15 00	By tools and carriages as per inventory 1900,	$2,275 00
summer squash,	6 00	miscellaneous as per inventory 1900,	473 50
strawberries,	28 10	produce sold and amount sent State Treasurer,	711 29
tomatoes,	69 00		
turnips,	10 00		
produce of farm on hand as per inventory 1900,	4,807 55		$17,165 60
live stock as per inventory 1900,	3,750 00	Balance for farm,	$3,083 25

PRODUCE CONSUMED.

Apples,	$31 25	Lettuce,	$10 00
Asparagus,	34 90	Milk,	3,368 16
Beans, shell,	50 00	Melons,	52 95
Beans, string,	75 00	Onions,	7 50
Beets,	18 75	Peas,	50 00
Blackberries,	32 00	Pears,	18 00
Cabbages,	50 00	Plums,	2 00
Cherries,	7 50	Pork,	670 39
Crab apples,	3 00	Rhubarb,	15 00
Cucumbers,	39 00	Summer squash,	6 00
Currants,	38 40	Strawberries,	28 10
Eggs,	113 36	Tomatoes,	69 00
Grapes,	18 00	Turnips,	10 00
Green fodder,	160 00		
Ice,	330 00		$5,308 26

PRODUCE SOLD AND RECEIPTS SENT TO STATE TREASURER.

Hay,	$538 94	Ox yoke,	$2 00
Pigs,	154 00	Old horse power,	1 00
Calves,	5 75		
Milk,	9 60		$711 29

Pay Roll of the Persons employed at the State Industrial School for Girls during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1900.

NAME.	Position.	Time.	Amount.
L. L. Brackett,	Superintendent,	12 months,	$1,275 00
N. C. Brackett,	Steward,	12 months,	650 04
L. D. Mayhew,	Matron,	11 months 17 days,	384 77
C. L. Everingham,	"	7 months 29 days,	265 07
A. M. T. Eno,	"	11 months 23 days,	391 82
J. C. Trask,	"	1 month 22 days,	57 42
E. B. Eames,	"	11 months 19 days,	387 44
G. L. Smith,	"	11 months 5 days,	365 39
B. G. Foss,	"	1 month 15 days,	39 58
E. V. Morse,	"	6 months 29 days,	217 28
I. B. Drown,	"	15 days,	14 37
J. M. McIntire,	"	7 months 8 days,	226 97
H. M. Staples,	"	2 months 21 days,	83 11
E. A. Bartlett,	"	28 days,	28 75
A. Hawley,	"	3 months 18 days,	112 24
L. E. Holder,	Vacancy officer,	2 months 8 days,	75 42
H. Allan,	" "	8 months 18 days,	267 80
A. R. Westman,	Supervisor of schools and general assistant,	10 months 13 days,	341 30
A. Hawley,	Supervisor of schools and general assistant,	1 month 9 days,	43 19
E. B. Thompson,	Clerk,	12 months,	399 96
A. Hawley,	Teacher,	6 months 1 day,	176 89
E. A. Bartlett,	"	11 months 1 day,	315 06
H. Allan,	"	2 months 21 days,	72 86
M. R. Weyland,	"	9 months 1 day,	257 27
E. C. M. Warren,	"	11 months 1 day,	294 24
C. A. Palmer,	"	1 month 19 days,	40 60
M. C. Young,	"	9 months 21 days,	242 24
L. M. Smith,	"	8 months 20 days,	216 42
H. Robertson,	"	7 months 11 days,	184 03
C. E. Lincoln,	"	2 months 1 day,	50 45
A. M. Cummings,	"	3 months 12 days,	84 48
F. E. Rastall,	"	2 months 9 days,	62 17
H. R. Stubbs,	"	3 months 1 day,	75 82
E. A. Greenlaw,	"	16 days,	13 14
L. W. Newman,	"	13 days,	10 68
E. P. Allan,	"	9 days,	7 39
H. W. Crowley,	"	9 days,	7 39
A. L. Brackett,	Teacher of gymnastics,	6 months,	199 98
M. Torry,	Housekeeper,	11 months 27 days,	346 63
M. W. Voter,	"	11 months 13 days,	333 21
M. Trapp,	"	11 months 8 days,	328 42
I. E. Brown,	"	12 months,	343 68
C. H. Cleaves,	"	11 months 23 days,	302 20
G. E. Crandon,	"	2 months,	50 00
B. G. Foss,	"	2 months 27 days,	82 32
K. E. Wight,	"	9 months 14 days,	285 29
A. C. Sheldon,	"	10 months 11 days,	258 85
J. C. Smith,	"	2 months 29 days,	86 10
F. A. Kilbourne,	"	5 months 21 days,	133 21
C. E. Sawin,	"	12 days,	9 85
E. E. Eames,	Gardener,	5 months 16 days,	113 14
E. V. Morse,	"	1 month,	29 16
A. R. Voter,	"	6 days,	4 93
C. P. Fitzgerald,	Physician,	12 months,	300 00
E. P. Woodbury,	Foreman,	11 months 26 days,	582 77
G. K. Wight,	Driver,	10 months 14 days,	334 45
A. E. Brown,	"	2 months,	60 00
A. E. Brown,	Laborer,	10 months,	260 00
W. W. Wilson,	"	7 months 16 days,	286 32
W. A. Smith,	"	7 months 22 days,	251 80
R. L. Wilson,	"	1 month 10 days,	50 70
A. L. Saunders,	"	7 months 7 days,	274 99
A. W. Cleaves,	"	11 months 21 days,	303 55
N. O. McIntire,	"	7 months 9 days,	203 80
Thomas Dolphin,	"	4 days,	6 00
A. L. Smart,	"	3 months 6 days,	121 62
F. A. Saunders,	"	3 months 10 days,	126 70
F. F. Crandon,	"	2 months,	52 00
O. V. Edwards,	Carpenter,	6 months 29 days,	432 33
H. Hartwell,	Nurse,	9 days,	33 00
			$14,325 05

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

L. L. Brackett, superintendent,	$1,500 00
N. C. Brackett, steward,	650 00
L. D. Mayhew, matron,	400 00
A. M. T. Eno, matron,	400 00
G. L. Smith, matron,	400 00
E. V. Morse, matron,	375 00
J. M. McIntyre, matron,	375 00
A. Hawley, matron,	375 00
I. B. Drown, matron,	350 00
A. R. Westman, supervisor of schools and general assistant,	400 00
E. B. Thompson, clerk,	400 00
H. Allan, vacancy officer,	375 00
E. A. Bartlett, teacher,	350 00
E. C. M. Warren, teacher,	350 00
M. C. Young, teacher,	300 00
L. M. Smith, teacher,	300 00
H. Robertson, teacher,	300 00
H. R. Stubbs, teacher,	300 00
E. A. Greenlaw, teacher,	300 00
A. L. Brackett, teacher of gymnastics,	*200 00
M. Torry, housekeeper,	350 00
M. W. Voter, housekeeper,	350 00
M. Trapp, housekeeper,	350 00
I. E. Brown, housekeeper,	350 00
C. H. Cleaves, housekeeper,	350 00
A. C. Sheldon, housekeeper,	300 00
F. A. Kilbourne, housekeeper,	300 00
G. E. Crandon, housekeeper,	300 00
E. E. Eames, gardener,	240 00
C. P. Fitzgerald, physician,	300 00
E. P. Woodbury, foreman of farm,	590 00
A. E. Brown, driver,	360 00
	$12,540 00

* Per six months.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF THE SCHOOLS.

To the Superintendent of the State Industrial School.

Since last year one more school has been added, Putnam Cottage, making seven school-rooms in all. The class started in under the best advantages of a well-equipped school-room and good management, and the work done is proving very satisfactory.

At the yearly examinations held in January, results showed marked progress during the past year. The girls take a pride in the rank of their school and in their own standing.

The nature work and drawing have been carried on with increasing interest during the year and some very interesting specimens have been given by the schools. The two visits paid us by Mr. H. T. Bailey, State Supervisor of Drawing, were very helpful, and stimulated the classes to further work along the lines followed.

The girls have enjoyed and been benefited by the illustrated lectures given during the year, as well as by other entertainments given for their benefit.

Many interesting devices have been made use of during the summer term of school, July and August, to vary the school work and keep up an interest during the warm summer days.

The musical instruction keeps up to its high standard under the training by the several teachers and Miss Hawley, the director.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNIE R. WESTMAN,
Supervisor of the Schools.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

With the rapidly increasing numbers each year our responsibilities increase, and no adequate idea of the actual number of unclassified minor cases can be given. Apart from the examination of each new girl and each returned one, many of those who have been placed out prefer to return to the school for rest and medical attention. Four girls were sent to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, with excellent results, and one whose record was lost is awaiting further treatment. Four girls were transferred to the School for Feeble-minded, and at least three more are unfit subjects for our school. Three new and three returned girls were found pregnant and sent to Tewksbury. One new and one returned girl with specific disease were sent for treatment to the same institution. One inmate who showed some tendency to tuberculosis was cared for at the Massachusetts Hospital for Consumptives, Rutland, and returned very much improved.

Just as we were about to prepare our annual reports, and were again congratulating ourselves on our freedom from contagious diseases the past year, a case of diphtheria appeared. The patient had been at the school several months and the source of the contagion is unknown. Prompt measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The girl was immediately inoculated, her companions immunized and the house quarantined. Failing in our endeavor to have the case taken from our grounds and placed in the Worcester isolation hospital, we opened our own little hospital and secured a trained nurse. So far our efforts to stamp out the disease have been successful. No new cases have developed and the patient made a rapid recovery.

The girls continue to enjoy the gymnastic exercises. In some cases where special corrective movements were given marked improvement followed.

Much of our success is due to the pleasant co-operation of the officers, to whom we owe much gratitude. To the superintendent, whose ever cheerful and wise counsel is always helpful, we feel under special obligations.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARA P. FITZGERALD,
Physician.

WORCESTER, MASS., Oct. 15, 1900.

Public Document No. 18

UNIV. OF MICH.
MAR 27 1908

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

(FORMERLY KNOWN AS TRUSTEES OF THE STATE PRIMARY AND REFORM SCHOOLS),

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1907.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
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APPROVED BY

THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

TRUSTEES.

M. H. WALKER, WESTBOROUGH, *Chairman.*
ELIZABETH G. EVANS, BOSTON, *Secretary.*
SUSAN C. LYMAN, WALTHAM.
JAMES W. McDONALD, MARLBOROUGH.
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MATTHEW B. LAMB, WORCESTER.
CARL DREYFUS, BOSTON.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

ELMER L. COFFEEN, *Superintendent of Lyman School.*
THOMAS H. AYER, *Visiting Physician of Lyman School.*
WALTER A. WHEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School Probationers.*
FANNIE F. MORSE, *Superintendent of State Industrial School.*
C C. BECKLEY, *Visiting Physician of State Industrial School.*
MARY W. DEWSON, *Superintendent of Industrial School Probationers*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools respectfully present the following report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1907, for the two reform schools under their control.

M. H. WALKER.
ELIZABETH G. EVANS.
SUSAN C. LYMAN.
JAMES W. McDONALD.
GEORGE H. CARLETON.
MATTHEW B. LAMB.
CARL DREYFUS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH.

The Lyman School is a State institution for the care and education of boys who, being under the age of fifteen, are committed by the courts for minor offences. Many of the boys are committed upon the request of their parents; but the real offences of these so-called "stubborn children" are usually found, upon investigation, to be of much the same character as those convicted upon complaint of the police for serious breaches of the law. The same is true of boys committed under chapter 314 of the Acts of 1906 as delinquent children. In every case the term of commitment is for minority, — the duty being thus laid upon the school and its probation department, not merely to restrain or instruct a group of troublesome boys for a prescribed season, but also to follow them when they go back to the world, and to see that they are given a chance for a fresh start in life.

The institution at Westborough with 160 acres of land has accommodations for some 300 boys, distributed in ten cottage groups; and there is a primary department at Berlin, seven miles distant, where a small number of the younger boys are cared for. At Westborough the term of detention depends upon a marking system, intended to hold a boy for from a year to eighteen months, and longer when they prove recalcitrant. The educational methods in use are well up to modern requirements, drawing, music, manual training both in sloyd and in more advanced courses in wood and in iron being emphasized in the curriculum. The report of the superintendent upon page 39 describes the methods of the school in detail, the various ways in which the boys are employed out of school hours and the general mechanism of the institution.

In the Berlin branch the methods are comparatively informal, as is possible when but a handful of children are grouped together, and the training is expected to be soon supplemented by boarding out in some country family, — the theory that a judicious home training in many cases is all that is needed for lads of from nine to thirteen being amply borne

out by experience. Boys who are not amenable to these mild methods of control, or who, having been returned to their own people, have reverted to lawlessness, are recalled to the main branch of the institution at Westborough for a longer term under its more systematic training. About half of the Berlin boys are successfully reinstated in the community, having had an average of but four or five months of institution life, and wholly escaping the undesirable acquaintance which is an inevitable incident of membership in a large reform school.

The term of detention at Berlin being so short, an old-fashioned farmhouse, affording accommodation for but 22 boys, has sufficed to care for 55 of the 207 boys committed within the past year. Had all these been retained in the institution as long as is customary at Westborough, or until there was a reasonable chance that they would behave themselves with their own people, the State would have been forced to sink many thousands of dollars in additional accommodations and to spend many other thousands of dollars in maintenance. The Berlin cottage, which was opened just twelve years ago, has up to date received 520 different children. Its primary cost was only $8,500, including the house, the furnishings and 100 acres of land; while a boarded boy costs only $2 a week (this covers his clothing), with a trifle in addition for visiting, against an average cost of $5.19 for maintenance in the institution.

When a boy leaves the school, whether after a few weeks' detention at Berlin, as sometimes happens, or after the year or more at Westborough, he passes into the care of the probation department. The Berlin boys, who are always under thirteen, take eagerly to life in the country, the animals and all the processes of the farm being full of interest to them; but boys over fifteen — and few leave Westborough when they are younger — have reached a period of life when the social instincts are becoming imperative, and cases arise in which it is often necessary to strain a point in the effort to balance a boy's taste against his opportunities. The fact that farm work is the only occupation nowadays in which a home goes with the job often causes the trustees to be confronted with the perplexing alternative of placing a boy under conditions against

which he is certain to rebel, or returning him to conditions in his own home which afford little encouragement to welldoing. Thus it happens that where practically every Berlin boy goes out first to a farmer, and invariably considers this a privilege and a delight, only 78 of the Westborough boys have gone out to farm places this year, against 152 to their own homes.

The tables on page 61 show, of the boys under the care of the visiting department[1] 480 in their own homes, 97 placed with farmers or others, 58 at board, and 95 for themselves, as the phrase goes, meaning by this term boys at work in the cities who are not living with relatives or who hire themselves out as farm hands. The amount of $2,645.37 was collected within the year in behalf of 62 boys, mostly under eighteen years of age, at work for farmers, and was placed in the savings bank for their benefit.

The years of probation are the critical ones in the formation of character. Training in an institution is at best preparatory. It is life in the world with its temptations and struggles, which is the real thing, the arena in which success or failure is demonstrated. A comparative table, recording the conduct of all who have come of age during recent years, shows: —

[1] This statement is exclusive of 45 boys in the United States army and navy, 48 who have left the State, 93 in the Massachusetts Reformatory or other penal institution, 32 who have been lost track of, 37 runaways from the school who are either known to be in some other institution or in the navy, or who have never been located, included in Table No. 3 on page 61, giving the status of all boys under twenty-one whose names are on the books of the Lyman School Dec. 1, 1907.

	1893.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Doing well,	.42	.46	.53	.58	.61	.69	.60	.60	.58	.70	.62[1]	.63[1]	.62
Not doing well,	–	.03½	.02	.03	.02	.02	.02	.01	.02	.02	.05	.07	.08
Have been in other penal institutions,	.35	.35	.30	.31	.22	.22	.24	.22	.29	.16	.12	.11	.11
Out of the State,	-	.01½	.04	.02	.08	.01	.07	.02	.01	.02	.08	.08	.08
Lost track of,	.23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Doing well at last account,	–	.09 } .14	.07 } .11	.02½ } .06	.04⅔ } .07	.06	–	–	.08 } .10	.05 } .10	.01 } .13	.10 } .11	.11
Not doing well at last account,	–	.05 }	.04 }	.03½ }	.02⅓ }	–	–	–	.02 }	.05 }	.12 }	.11 }	

[1] The falling off from the 70 per cent. doing well in 1904 is accounted for by the larger number in 1905 and 1906 who have left the State or whose whereabouts are unknown, and whose conduct is thus unclassified.

The year 1893 is chosen as a starting point in this table because this was the first year such figures were compiled. It was the poor showing of 1893 which led to the initiation of the visiting department, and to the immediate improvement in results above indicated.

It is of interest to find that, of the 150 boys who came of age within the year, 118, or 78 per cent., had never been returned to the school for any misconduct. Whoever may be interested in further details of this department will find profitable reading in Mr. Wheeler's report, on page 45.

It will be noted upon page 48 of Mr. Wheeler's report that the boys on probation are visited on the average only two and one-half times a year, whereas an examination of the probation report for the Industrial School girls (page 92) shows a vastly closer method of supervision for them. The differences of method thus seen to obtain between the care of the boys and girls are due to no mere accident, but arise from a recognition that there is a fundamental difference between them, — that boys can properly be allowed to run certain risks, and must be allowed a large measure of independence, where civilized society has agreed that young girls must be protected. A further difference between our boys and girls arises from the fact that, whereas the latter are usually committed to the care of the State to save them from sins against their own natures, boys in nine cases out of ten are committed for offences against property, and as a result of the lawlessness which is a natural incident of young adolescence in the masculine creature, — which, moreover, easily gives place to a law-abiding spirit as a boy gets old enough to come under the discipline of wage earning, during the years wherein he grows from a heedless child into a man, with the responsibilities of self-support upon him. Again, a still further difference between our boys and our girls arises from the fact that a far larger number among the former come of perfectly respectable parents who, had their means been ampler, would have sent their obstreperous boys to boarding school; whereas among the girls we find a very much larger proportion of their people who are dissipated or criminal, the small number of girls who come of decent people being, more often, individually degenerate.

These differences between the boys and the girls make a comparison of methods employed for their reformation unprofitable, except as it may lead to a clearer understanding of the lines which each undertaking should pursue.

Because a concrete illustration often describes a general method more graphically than any abstract statement can, extracts are here presented from certain selected letters which suggest different ways of dealing, during the probationary term, with certain typical Lyman School cases.

G. L., aged eleven, and belonging to respectable people, was sent to Berlin ten years ago, having been previously at a truant school, and after that involved in a number of breaks, stealing a horse, etc. After eight months in the school he was placed at board, and in another eight months he was allowed to go back to his own people, who had moved into a new locality, in the country. Three years ago his visitor reported him as a "fine fellow, industrious and worthy, working as a brakeman on the Maine Central." He is now twenty years old, and not one bad report has he had since he left Berlin. Under date of Oct. 21, 1907, he writes to Mr. Wheeler: —

Your kind letter of the 12th inst. at hand. I was, of course somewhat surprised, — yet pleased to hear from you and to know you still thought of me, occasionally. I am married and we are keeping a first-class lodging house and would be pleased if you should ever visit our city, to call on us. We have a very nice home seventeen rooms, gas throughout, bath, and telephone connections. I have told my wife all about you and how kind you were to us all, and she joins me in extending you an invitation to visit us at your convenience.

Another Berlin boy, J. O'D., after a few months at board, was allowed to go home, his parents having likewise moved, though only from the North End to South Boston. But J. soon got into trouble, was arrested and recommitted to the Lyman School. Here he received a training of fifteen months, and was then sent out to a farm. He did well here and was presently allowed another trial with his people. This was in 1903. Under date of Oct. 15, 1907, he writes: —

I thank you very kindly for the letter you sent me, and the interest you take in writeing to me. I am working for the —— Co. and have

a good steady job, and I intend to learn the trade. I am making 12 dollars a week, and I am saving my money. I have a hundred and twenty-five dollars in the South Boston Savings Bank. I have some money in the school Bank that I made when I worked on the farm, and I was told that I could get it when I was 21 years old. One of the vistors from the school came to see me last Saturday. I think the School does a lot of good to some boys. I was a wild boy before I went to the School, and the people who knew me before I went away think I am a find fellow now and I am trying to be.

W. M. came of miserable people, — his parents frequently drunk, etc. W. served a term in truant school, was later arrested and taken in charge by a private charitable society, only to steal and run away from his place and thus come to the Lyman School. A year ago last September he was received back by the same farmer whose kindness had before been so ill rewarded; and upon October 15 W. writes: —

I am getting along alright, I like my work. I am most interested in the live stock on the farm. When I came here I could hardly harness a horse now the man I am with lets me take a nice pair of horses and go on long roads with them, he owns a nice four year old colt he lets me drive sometimes. He owns a motor boat, and he owns part of a cottage at the foot of the lake where they have corn roasts and lobster suppers. He and another man own a gasolene engine with which they thrash, saw wood, and cut ensilage. I think after my time is out with this man I will be a farm hand.

C. G. was a member of a hard gang and long a torment to the police. Soon after coming to the Lyman School he ran away, but was returned the next day. After sixteen months in the school he was sent home on trial; but a year and a half later he was returned to the school, having been idle and dissipated, and he was seriously considered for transfer to Concord. However, he was earnest in his promises of reformation, and after six months in the school he was placed with a farmer, who reported him the best boy he had ever had. Presently he was allowed to make another trial at home, and so far, happily, all goes well. Upon Oct. 14, 1907, he wrote: —

Dear Friend: I just recieved your letter asking me how I was getting along. I am just fine, I am in the best of health and am

working at shoe cutting which I like very much and which I hope to continue. I have worked at it now for about eight months. It is very easy work and the best of the shoe business. It is a good paying job when there is work but the work around here is very dull just now as it always is in the fall of the year. I have been trying to visit Lyman School but have been putting off. I mean to soon though. I hope all the boys are well at the school. I never was better in my life. And in closing Mr. Wheeler I can honestly say that I am glad I went to Lyman School because it learnt me a lesson. If I had never went there I might have been as bad as before I was there. Thanking you in advance and the teachers that took an interest in me for my own welfare I close hoping to see you all soon.

The last case which we can find space to quote here is that of L. B., a thieving, unruly boy and called "a terror." Trained both at Berlin and at Westborough, with an unsuccessful trial in between with his own people, who are respectable, a runaway from Westborough and kept there for an unusually long term, he was probated to his parents for the second time in June, 1904. Upon Oct. 14, 1907, he writes: —

Yes, I am twenty-one years of age. It would be very hard for me to believe any one, if I did not know my age, and he were to say you are twenty-one. As I stop to think, and look back at all I have gone through it seems as though I was thirty. You want to know if I have the same position I had a year ago. Yes, I work in the same place but at a different employment. Went to work there 19 months ago as timekeeper, after working a year at this work I was advanced and as I am always anxious to learn something new I secured a position as bookbinder in the same place, I am getting along fine, and if I succeed there I think that will be my future work as it is very profitable. If I have not thanked you or other trustees of the Lyman School, I think that Mr. Chapin and masters whom I was under in my time can say a few words of my endless praise of the good that the school has done for me and without a doubt I think that if I was not stopped at that place I might today be a convict. I was not A-1 in the school at any time until the last six months of my career there. But that gradual patience which every one had with me won out, and at last I got in the right path thank God I am in the right path. I will not forget the people of the school even if I am twenty-one and I hope I will hear from you again.

So much for a few of the acknowledgments from the boys, which could be many times multiplied, — remembering always, however, that were the whole story told the careers of many others would have to be related whom the school has not succeeded in reclaiming. But an extract from just one other letter, this time from a parent, must be given, as follows: —

to the Superintendent trustees teachers Masters and all those who have had any part in the training of my son. dear sirs i want to extend to you one and all my heartfelt thanks for the gentlemanly manner in which he was used by you all whilst he was at the lyman school he came back home to me a well trained little gentleman and everything i can do for him will be done to keep him as such.

The present superintendent, Mr. Elmer L. Coffeen, who took office last January, seems to have gotten his new duties well in hand, and the trustees are expecting excellent things from his administration.

The new cottage, built from an appropriation of $22,000 granted in 1906, was completed over a year ago, but has stood vacant, last year's Legislature having failed to appropriate money for the furnishings. The special appropriations last year were $4,125 to further extend the subway and vacuum-heating system, and $2,500 for a steam pump, a water tank and pipes, to provide protection from fire. These improvements are in process of construction, and are of value to the school over and above their obvious uses by the work which they furnish to the boys. Upon pages 41 and 42 of the superintendent's report will be found full information upon these matters.

The new appropriations which will be asked for are: —

Horse and carriage barn, to replace the one destroyed by fire, as a result of a stroke of lightning on September 28,	$7,000
To purchase or build a house for the occupancy of the superintendent,	4,500
For the purchase from Mr. Hero of between 10 and 11 acres, immediately adjoining the school premises,	2,750
Constructing additional subway, and extending the vacuum-heating system to Maple cottage, greenhouse and hospital,	2,700
For furnishing and equipping Elm cottage,	2,400

The Lyman School opened the year with 345 inmates, and closed with 342. The whole number of individuals in the school during the year was 627, and the average number was 329.

The appropriations for the past year were: for salaries, $35,466; for current expenses, $55,000; a total of $90,466 [1] for running the institution; to be expended in behalf of probationers: for tuition fees to towns, $850; for visitation, $9,300; for boarding, $5,500. The per capita cost of the institution was $5.29, and $1,663.42 was turned into the State treasury, making a net per capita of $5.19.[2] The per capita cost of Berlin was $2.99; the per capita cost of visitation was 18.9 cents per week, and of the whole body of boys in the school, approximately $1.40 per week.

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[1] In addition to expending the appropriation there was a deficit of $2,041.44.

[2] The per capita of $5.19 is the highest incurred, and is due largely to the prevailing high prices. The per capita of 18.1 cents covers cost of salaries, traveling of officers and boys and office expenses of visiting department, but is exclusive of the $5,500 spent on board and the $850 spent on tuition of placed-out boys.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT LANCASTER.

The State Industrial School for Girls comprises two essential parts, the institution at Lancaster and the probation department, the headquarters of which are in Boston. These two departments are entirely separate in their direct management, although one in their aim to give the girls the best possible care. The institution has the advantage of taking the girl first and giving her a start, and in having the direction of the girl and everything pertaining to her in its complete control; the probation department has the advantage in point of time. Of the 114 girls who came of age this year the average time spent in the institution was two years, and the average time in the care of the probation department was four years lacking seven days. The officers of the school, living with the girls day after day, are thrown into intimate relations with them, but under the restricted conditions of the institution; the visitors of the probation department have an opportunity to see them as they respond to the varied conditions of life. Our aim is to make these two departments as efficient as possible in their helpfulness to the girls. To this end the inside and outside departments must come into close relations with each other in their great common bond, the imperative need of the girls.

Given this brief statement, what does the State actually do with those intrusted to it? The girls are committed to the Industrial School by the court either as delinquent children or for some offence against the law. The State has absolute control over them until they are twenty-one years of age, when all official authority ceases, and nothing but friendship remains.

The girls come to us having had little or no opportunity in life, and by opportunity we mean an early start in a home where they are loved and taught the difference between right and wrong. Having gone without the love and guidance which

are every child's birthright, it is for the State to make up to them what they have lost. They come with natures hardened and dulled by neglect, which for want of normal outlet have drifted into the allurements of false and evil pleasures which require nothing of them but acquiescence and irresponsibility. Theirs is a long story of wilfulness, misdirected affections and deception. The State must not only awaken new possibilities in their lives, but must deal positively with the habits formed by unconscious drifting and wrong living. With homes that have failed to do their part, and with misdirected natures which have sought congenial company, a complete change of place and surroundings is necessary. This is the first step toward giving them an opportunity for better things. In exchange for the ever new and diverting life in the present, where these neglected girls neither look forward nor backward, our school at Lancaster offers a life where the officers meet each girl with kindly individual interest; here variety comes from well-earned promotion and work well done, and happiness from self-control and kindness toward the other girls.

The day is divided into reasonable hours of work, play, eating and sleeping. In carrying out this life the State has chosen a natural park of rolling upland in one of our New England towns. The country stretches out over fields and pine-covered hills to Wachusett; thus the girls have all the inspiration that the peace and beauty of nature can give. Second to the situation in wise selection is the arrangement of the seven cottages, containing 30 girls each, which are scattered about on the grounds. The girls in the cottages are classified according to their experience of evil, thus in a measure preventing those who are more innocent from making the acquaintance of those who have only known the darker side of life. One cottage is set apart for the backward and feeble-minded girls. Of the 17 girls sent this year to the School for the Feeble-minded, 9 were sent directly from the school and 9 were sent after having been first tried outside. In 1903 there were 4 of our girls in the School for the Feeble-minded; in 1904, 3; in 1905, 11; in 1906, 12; and in 1907, 28. This increase in number of girls transferred has gone far to reduce the accumulation of feeble-minded girls in our school. These girls are much better off in the School

for the Feeble-minded, which devotes itself exclusively to girls of this class. We must always have a cottage where we can observe the girls long enough to decide where they really belong; 5 of the girls sent out this year had been four or five years in our institution, which is a long time.

The industrial training is homely and simple. In each cottage the girls are taught the household arts of cleaning, cooking, sewing, washing and ironing. School is carried on in the cottages, in ungraded groups, for two and one-half hours every afternoon. Here the girls are taught singing and drawing as well as the other elementary subjects. In these classes there are girls who when they first came to us could neither read, write nor tell time, as well as those who have been in the seventh and eighth grades. Educationally this is a very unsatisfactory condition of things. During the past year we have had a teacher who has taken 20 of the most advanced girls from the different cottages and given them special work, which has proved a good thing as far as it goes. Work in sloyd, bread making and the laundry are taught by special teachers outside the cottages. These outside lessons in their standard of perfection have been found to be an inspiriting influence on the girls' daily lives. Expert bread making and laundry work come at the end of the industrial training, and are looked forward to as being the final preparation for going out.

Although while in the institution each day must be made an end in itself to the girl, and each one must put her whole mind on her work, the officers must realize that the high standard of the institution is for the benefit of the girl at all times. The institution is an incident of essential importance in the girl's life. Here she has an opportunity to form good habits, for reasons that she herself has learned to understand. If in addition to this, through the personal influence of the superintendent and the officers, the vital life of the girl can be reached, so that she goes out from the institution with new possibilities in herself which she actually feels, the institution has done great things for her, and returns her to her place as a member of the community, an apt creature for the next stage in her life. Affection, work, rest and regularity have developed new possibilities. Daily work well done and kindliness have given

her a new conception of life. The peaceful social life which she learns to know can be only reached by each one taking her part. The backbone of the institution is a life so arranged that cause and effect can be easily seen by the girls. It is an exceedingly limited life, but herein lies its virtue. The greater lessons and opportunities of life must be left until later, when they leave the school and return to their rightful heritage in the world. With this start they must again contend with the trying conditions of life, its irregularities, imperfections and exactions.

It has proved to be of great benefit to the girls to go every Sunday to the churches in the town of Lancaster, thus for a short time letting them feel themselves a part of the outside world. In their recreation hours they get a little coasting and skating in winter, and in summer play tennis and baseball, and take walks. In their baseball a training is reached which is got in no other way, for here one sees a girl, whose desires and emotions have been wrongly directed, gratifying the same emotional nature and desires in the heat and intensity of the game. The whole girl is alive in a legitimate and wholesome way. In this game, through the team play, she is a necessary part of the whole, succeeding only through great skill, and subject to the rules of the game.

If for a part of each day something could be offered that took the whole girl, the rush and uncontrollableness of the unused feelings and powers would not come to the surface in such an unmanageable way when she goes out into the world. We believe the State could wisely provide a gymnasium, which would offer basket ball and other games in winter. Full outlet of the feelings of the body and the mind would not only greatly lessen typical institution trials, such as irritation and bad temper, but, even for the roughest girls, would give wholesome activity to the misdirected feelings that must be dealt with in a positive way to bring about a balanced, self-controlled character.

The returned girls who have seriously failed are sent to our cottage in Bolton, a mile and a half away from the school, so that they may not bring back to the other girls their evil report of the world. The difficulty here is that the life is about the

same as on the grounds at Lancaster only it is much more limited and isolated. No outside lessons are given. They do not go to the churches in the town. The only new way of arousing the girls' interest is an opportunity, given to those with special aptitude for it, in a more advanced course in dressmaking. The trustees are always on the lookout for an entirely new and more complicated plan of life for these girls, who have already had the institution training, and who have been tried in the world and failed. Their attention, minds and hearts should be roused through new avenues. A new angle of sight is the end to be aimed at. One more attempt to vitalize the normal creature might be made.

When the industrial course is finished, and each girl has made a reasonable improvement, according to her capacity, — a period which with the average girl covers a year and a half to two years, — the superintendent sends her name to the probation department as a candidate for placing out. Before leaving the school we want to bear testimony to the devoted care of the house officers, whose patience has ever borne with the shortcomings of the girls, and who send them out into the world with loving and fearful anticipation as to their welfare.

And now what is the work of the probation department, and what does the State try to do for the girls when they come back into the world, with all its possibilities, temptations and imperfect variable conditions? The State provides a probation department, with a superintendent, seven paid visitors and one clerk. The office of the probation department is in Boston (at 198 Dartmouth Street), our largest city and railroad center, and consequently the most accessible, on the whole, as a starting place and meeting place for the visitors, the girls, their relations and the employers. The conception of the duty of the visitors toward their girls is that each one shall be wholly responsible for her wards, wherever they may be.

One of the first requisites for the visitor who receives the girl out of seclusion into her care is that she should know the world; that she should actually be part of it in the happiest, fullest way possible. She must have made her own way in it, courageously; she must have a sense of what constitutes the real opportunities and happiness of life. She must have

imagination enough to grasp the uncontrolled desires of her ward and deal with them understandingly. Our office force has been made up of young women; some of them college graduates; all of them with the larger opportunities of life before them. Given their rich life in the world, it is the spirit of our best young women to want to lead a life of service, which requires of them devotion, mind and untiring bodies. It is to this class of young women, who stand ready with everything in them to be drawn upon, that the State has wisely intrusted its wards when they have left the school. At present we must select our visitors from the candidates given us by the Civil Service Commission, and the burden rests with them to supply us with the same high standard of visitor whom we have had heretofore. These visitors receive the girls from the officers of the school. In order to gauge wisely the possibilities of the new place and environment for her ward, the visitor must fully acquaint herself with the girl's former life.

There should be free intercourse between the officers of the school and the visitors, so that each may profit by the other's knowledge and carry the girl's life as a unit in her mind. It is only a small part of the girls who come from the institution who go directly to their homes. Of the 72 girls sent out this year 18 went directly home. The home has previously failed to control the girl, and former surroundings and associates are too compelling toward the old life, even if the new life has been awakened. It is often unfair to the girl to throw her at once into the old environment. First she must be given an opportunity to struggle with life's temptations under more favorable conditions. We usually find these conditions in housework in a new locality. Here the girl is responsible to strangers, who demand faithful work. This in itself is a great incentive to the girl and is a sort of continuation of the school training. We try to put the girls in homes where they are made one of the family, and have an opportunity to share family pleasures and go to church with the family. This makes a natural relationship and helps the girl on to her feet. Once in the world, after a short time everything in her surges to the surface, and it is upon the delicate, strong understanding of her visitor that the girl's welfare largely depends.

When the girls first come out from the school they frequently need a change of place, not through any fault of the home found for them, nor through any shortcoming of the school, or in their visitor; but what is enough for the normal girl is not enough for our girls. If they could get from the same conditions what the normal girl could get all would be well, but they cannot. Their unstable, slim characters have not gained the necessary experience to steady them under the distractions of the world. Too much must not be expected of them. If they are gradually climbing up in some one direction this is enough, but let the visitor be sure that improvement is going on in one or more directions. There is more for the visitor to do than form a right understanding of the girl, for the girl can never be considered by herself; her family or the household of which she is a member is always a part of her. The visitor must gain the co-operation of the family in order to do the best for the girl. Occasionally a wise, sympathetic mistress of the house is the best help a visitor can get as to the needs of her ward. It is seldom a difficult thing to establish a close relationship between the girl and her visitor, for in the beginning the girl is thrown upon her visitor as her only friend. Leaving the school atmosphere, where the girls are the chief object of interest, she goes where her interests are subordinate to every other person's. Returning to the world is a lonely process: human nature is very dependent and seldom disregards friendship and interest.

In addition to the paid visitors, Miss Dewson, the superintendent of probation, has organized a force of thirty-three local volunteer visitors, whose travelling expenses are refunded by the State. These volunteers from all over the State come to know what our school stands for. They can be a means of making sacred to the community the lives of our girls. They investigate the homes of the newly committed girls who come from their localities, and visit them when they are placed out in their vicinity. They know the resources of their own town. By frequent correspondence with Miss Dewson, who gathers them together twice a year in conference, they learn to understand her high standard of work, and can bring their isolated experiences within the sphere of larger principles.

R. came to school in 1902, when she was fourteen years old. Her mother had been a Lancaster girl; her stepfather had a criminal record; except for the primitive love of her mother, who looked like a hunted creature, R. had seen and known only brutality, hardship and starvation in her home. When R. had been tried out, and was returned to the school after giving birth to her baby in Tewksbury (having worked out for a few months with her baby), she was a hard, cold creature, whose selfish nature had not been touched by her child. My first acquaintance with R. was on being called by the matron of the cottage to see a girl who the matron thought was endangering her child's life by her cruel neglect. I saw a pretty girl, literally with no outlook in her face, the embodiment of bitter discontent, rough with her child and complaining of it. She seemed hopeless. There was one ray of light only, — her feeling for her mother, who was being brutally treated by R.'s stepfather, who could not be roused, even by his starving children. An unforeseen thing happened; R., through a mistake, thought that her baby was going to be taken away from her. This brought her to her senses, and she clung to her child. Thus love for her child was born. It is two or three years now and R.'s story is a long one. She has another fatherless baby; temptations have been many and constant to this shallow, pleasure-loving nature. R. has been devoted to her first baby. Many have been the efforts which at times she has made for the support of this child. Sad and painful was the look in her face when her second trouble began, and R., who was naturally truthful, told a series of lies, a shut, unresponsive look in her face telling the truth to her visitor which she refused to tell. She is now living off in the country, among hard-working people of her own kind, pluckily supporting herself and her second child, working hard to do her best, grateful to her visitor; writing that her elder child has an ideal home with her aunt near by. In addition to the housework R. is giving her employer lessons on the piano, and is giving the school teacher, who is boarding with them, one lesson a week in singing, for which she is paid fifty cents. She has been invited to sing in the choir at church. Her visitor is privately paying the board of the first child, which she says she will continue to

help to do as long as R. does her best. R. owes her present well-being to the intelligent understanding and the untiring devotion of her volunteer visitor. We do not class R. as doing well. She may not continue to do so; but if souls are worth saving, what has been born in this girl? Has the story of this girl been worth her visiting?

This story is given as one of the desperate cases. Real failures we do have, but the number is small when those classed as failures are only 20 per cent. of the whole number. Of the 69 girls who are doing well of those who came of age this year, 54 had never been returned to the school for unchastity; the other 15, who are now doing well, had been returned for unchastity at some period of their probation.

In a few cases, after a girl has been out two or three years, through right and patient management she has often gained so much in adjustment to the world that she can be trusted to go home, or go to work under much more independent conditions, and thereafter the visitor acts largely as an adviser and friend.

The following is the story of a gentle, refined girl, whose shortcomings are chiefly negative. After two or three years of encouragement and effort S. has been independent for three years, working in a factory and living in a family, the mother being one of those women who does every one good who comes in contact with her. S. is engaged to an excellent young man. They are devoted to each other, and some day in the near future she will make him a good wife. But, like all of us, she has her weaknesses, and one of them is the desire to look like a lady and wear fine clothes. Her young man belongs to various societies, and likes to have S. go with him on ladies' night. One day she wrote her visitor that she had broken her engagement, given back her watch, bracelet, etc., as she had nothing to wear to the entertainment to which her friend wanted to take her. It was not difficult to get a pretty silk waist for S. and in this way reunite the lovers.

For those who have not had actual experience in our probation department it is hard to imagine how, starting a pessimist, one becomes an optimist, through watching the effort for self-control and better things made by girls who, by inheritance and environment, have so little chance in life, but who become useful and good women when they are first given the initial

training of the school, and then are befriended by a wise, sympathetic visitor, who puts them in the way of the best conditions, and then keeps an ever-watchful eye on these changing conditions. It makes one feel that no effort is too great in behalf of young people through the uncertain years of adolescence.

The special appropriations asked for last year were $30,000 for a new cottage, to meet increased commitments, and $2,400 for small heaters in the several cottages, to afford a better supply of hot water for bathing purposes.

The special appropriations which will be asked for this year are: —

For enlarging the chapel, $7,500.

For fire protection, according to recommendation of Inspector Dyson, $3,000.

For furnishing the new cottage, which will be ready for occupancy in the spring, $2,500.

For equipping an office behind the superintendent's house, $2,000.

To pay bills rendered by J. J. von Valkenberg, for plans and services from 1902 to date, in connection with sewer bed recommended by the State Board of Health, $341.88.

The school opened the year with 221 girls and closed with 243, the average being 228. There were 107 new commitments, which were 7 less than the year previous. Nevertheless, the school closed the year with 22 more girls than the year before. The appropriations for the institution were: for salaries, $22,818.37, and for other current expenses, $28,725, — a total of $51,543.37. In addition, a deficit of $2,356.10 was incurred (chiefly due to increase in prices), bringing the cost of the institution to $53,899.47. The appropriation for boarding out and probation was $12,800, of which $2,604.88 was expended directly upon the girls for travelling expenses, board of special cases, medical care, etc., and $10,169.98 for salaries and travelling expenses of visitors, and office expenses of the department. The per capita cost of the institution was $4.49 a week, and of the girls outside the school approximately 51 cents a week. This gives an approximate weekly per capita of $2.50 for the whole number of girls in the care of the trustees.

APPENDIX A.

TRUST FUNDS

OF

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

1906-1907.

TRUST FUNDS OF LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

[Held by the Treasurer and Receiver-General, under chapter 407 of the Acts of 1906.]

LYMAN SCHOOL, LYMAN FUND.

		Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1906,		$602 70	$35,182 98	$35,785 68
Receipts in 1906-1907.				
Income of investments,		1,611 63		1,611 63
Boston Juvenile Court,		18 00		18 00
Securities matured and transferred,		4,100 00		
Securities purchased,			1,000 00	
		$6,332 33	$36,182 98	$37,415 31
Payments in 1906-1907.				
Lyman School for Boys,	$4,193 40			4,193 40
Securities purchased,	1,000 00	5,193 40		
Securities matured and transferred,			4,100 00	
Balance Nov. 30, 1907,		$1,138 93	$32,082 98	$33,221 91
Present Investments.				
Boston & Albany Railroad Company certificate of stock,		$300 00		
Citizens Nat'l Bank of Worcester certificate of stock,		4,000 00		
Northern Pacific & Great Northern Railroad Company coupon bond,		5,000 00		
Worcester Trust Company certificate of stock,		400 00		
Athol coupon bond,		2,000 00		
Everett registered bond,		3,000 00		
Easthampton note,		6,000 00		
Norfolk County note,		1,382 98		
Norwood notes,		10,000 00		
		$32,082 98		
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1907,		1,138 93		$33,221 91

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1906,	. . .	$20,000 00	$20,000 00
No transactions in 1906–1907.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1907,	. . .	$20,000 00	$20,000 00
Present Investments.			
Boston & Albany Railroad Company certificate of stock,	$14,000 00		
Chicago Junction and Union Stock Yards Company coupon bond,	5,000 00		
New London Railroad Company certificate of stock,	1,000 00		
			$20,000 00

Income Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1906,	$778 61		$778 61
Receipts in 1906–1907.			
Income of investments,	1,551 68		1,551 68
	$2,330 29		$2,330 29
No payments in 1906–1907.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1907,	$2,330 29		$2,330 29
Present Investment.			
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1907,	. . .	. . .	$2,330 29

Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1906,	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
No transactions in 1906–1907.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1907,	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Present Investment.			
Athol coupon bond,	. . .	. . .	$1,000 00

INCOME LYMAN SCHOOL, LAMB FUND.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1906, . .	$2,083 83	$100 00	$2,183 83
Receipts in 1906-1907.			
Income of investments, . .	102 22		102 22
	$2,186 05	$100 00	$2,286 05
No payments in 1906–1907.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1907, . .	$2,186 05	$100 00	$2,286 05
Present Investment.			
Boston & Albany Railroad Company certificate of stock, . .	$100 00		
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1907, .	2,186 05		
			$2,286 05

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, LAMB FUND.

Balance Nov. 30, 1906, . .	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
No transactions in 1906–1907.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1907, . .	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Present Investment.			
American Telegraph and Telephone Company coupon bond,	. . .	. . .	$1,000 00

INCOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, LAMB FUND.

Balance Nov. 30, 1906, . .	$112 19		$112 19
Receipts in 1906-1907.			
Income of investments, . .	43 29		43 29
	$155 48		$155 48
Payments in 1906-1907.			
State Industrial School, . .	19 00		19 00
Balance Nov. 30, 1907, . .	$136 48		$136 48
Present Investment.			
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1907, .	. . .	. . .	$136 48

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FAY FUND.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1906,	$1,000 00		$1,000 00
Receipts in 1906-1907.			
Securities purchased,		$1,000 00	
	$1,000 00	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Payments in 1906-1907.			
Securities purchased,	1,000 00		
Balance Nov. 30, 1907,	–	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Present Investment.			
Peabody coupon bond,	. . . .	. . . .	$1,000 00

INCOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FAY FUND.

Balance Nov. 30, 1906,	$17 74		$17 74
Receipts in 1906-1907.			
Income of investments,	26 00		26 00
	$43 74		$43 74
Payments in 1906-1907.			
Accrued interest on securities, purchased for the fund,	22		22
	$43 52		$43 52
Present Investment.			
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1907,	. . . .	. . . .	$43 52

LYMAN FUND EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1907.

1906.			
Nov.	10.	Lumber for gymnasium gallery,	$173 36
	10.	Prizes to cottages,	6 00
	10.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	10.	Freight on brick for swimming pool,	101 06
	10.	Band instruction,	25 00
	10.	Entertainment,	5 00
Dec.	14.	Brick for swimming pool,	968 49
	14.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	14.	Prizes to cottages,	9 00
Amount carried forward,			$1,487 91

		Amount brought forward,	$2,886 [illegible]
1907.			
Apr.	2.	Entertainment,	10 00
	2.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	2.	Labor on swimming pool,	105 [illegible]
	2.	Pipe for swimming pool,	11 [illegible]
	2.	Band expenses,	4 00
	2.	Books,	3 [illegible]
	2.	Medal,	2 [illegible]
	2.	Band music,	4 [illegible]
	2.	Honor trip,	3 [illegible]
May	2.	Prizes to cottages,	17 00
	2.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	2	Labor on swimming pool,	72 [illegible]
	2.	Help to boy,	50 00
	2.	Band expenses,	4 [illegible]
	2.	Music,	7 [illegible]
	31.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	31.	Prizes to cottages,	5 00
	31.	Entertainment,	10 00
	31.	Honor trips,	22 [illegible]
	31.	Books,	20 00
	31.	Band expenses,	7 [illegible]
July	1.	Book,	1 25
	1.	Prizes to cottages,	18 00
	1.	Honor trips,	14 40
	1.	Entertainment,	15 00
	1.	Fourth of July sports,	15 00
	1.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	1.	Bricks,	56 00
	1.	Fourth of July (Berlin),	10 00
	1.	Games,	1 92
	27.	Fireworks,	72 00
	27.	Prizes to cottages,	15 00
	27.	Entertainment,	10 00
	27.	Entertainment,	10 00
	27.	Oars,	4 80
	27.	Medal,	75
	27.	Pump for swimming pools,	235 00
	27.	Honor trip,	5 30
	27.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
Sept.	30.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	30.	Prizes to cottages,	27 00
	30.	Work on swimming tank,	24 90
	30.	Charcoal for swimming pool,	23 65
	30.	Rubber matting for swimming pool,	19 89
	30.	Medals,	11 40
		Amount carried forward,	$4,438 14

		Amount brought forward,	$4,438 14
1907.			
Oct.	24.	Prizes to cottages,	12 00
	24.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	24.	Entertainments,	20 00
	24.	Honor trips,	3 25
	24.	Books,	24 93
	24.	Baseball cup,	3 25
	24.	Honor grade expenses,	2 25
Nov.	25.	Entertainments,	21 30
	25.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	25.	Prizes to cottages,	11 00
	25.	Games,	11 00
	25.	Entertainment,	5 13
			$4,752 25

ELMER L. COFFEEN,
Superintendent, Lyman School.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, LAMB FUND, EXPENDITURES, NOV. 30, 1906, TO DEC. 1, 1907.

Celebration, Christmas, 1906,	$65 00
Celebration, Fourth of July, 1907,	20 00
	$85 00

FANNIE F. MORSE,
Superintendent, State Industrial School.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

AT

WESTBOROUGH.

1906-1907.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

Herewith are submitted statistical tables for the twelve months' work of the Lyman School for Boys ending Nov. 30, 1907.

The number of new commitments, which was 207, is the largest number of commitments for any year since the school has been established. While the daily average number in the school is fewer than it was last year by 8, this is due to the fact that during the first ten months the commitments were 20 short of the corresponding ten months of last year. During October and November the commitments have been unusually large, being 47 and 41, respectively, for each. The daily average for the current year has been 339.57. There has been no material change in the average time spent in the institution; the average time for the new commitment is 14.63 months; the average time, including those returned, is 19.41 months.

The operation of the new juvenile court law is an uncertain factor as to the number of boys that will come to the Lyman School. One might at first think that it would increase the number, but through inquiry I am led to believe that the number will probably be increased because the delinquent children in various communities are being more closely looked after. This being the case, there will probably be a growing per cent. in the number of boys sent to the Lyman School. The Boston Juvenile Court is to be commended for the completeness of records which accompany the commitments of boys. They are of great assistance to us in acquainting us with the boy's character, and in planning his work in the school and out of it.

Industrial Work.

The following will show the varied lines of industrial work which the boys are pursuing at the Lyman School: —

Sloyd is taught by the Misses Anna and Mary Wilcox.

The printing office is run by boys detailed from various cottages, under the direction of Mr. J. J. Farrell.

The orchard and other light farm work are cared for by the boys of Wayside cottage, supervised by Mr. Hoyt.

The engine, plumbing and electrical departments are under the direction of Mr. Nourse and his two assistants, Mr. Kimball and Mr. Temple. Boys are detailed to the work from various cottages.

Except for special reasons, every boy before he leaves the institution receives the work in sloyd, and those showing proficiency receive the advanced manual training. Sometimes work in the printing office is substituted for work in manual training. It should be said here, also, that boys are given domestic training, under the supervision of the matrons of the various cottages, in caring for the house and in looking after the dining service.

One of the greatest problems to be met is just what occupation to give to each boy as he comes into the school. Each boy takes part in the academic work of the school and in manual training. It is always difficult with boys of the age of those in the Lyman School to decide upon what special line of industrial work or trade the boy should enter. If possible we endeavor to learn of his home surroundings, and to give him the special work that will benefit him most when he leaves the institution upon his probationary release.

Construction Work.

Besides the above-mentioned industrial work, we have been carrying on construction work. A subway has been built for the extension of the heating plant, leading from the subway at the storeroom to Hillside, Gables, Lyman and Chauncy. This involved the excavating, during the school vacation, of 60,000 cubic feet of earth, and the laying of steam mains and returns in the 730 feet of extension. The building of the walls and the covering of the subway were directed by Mr. V. E. Backus and Mr. C. A. Keeler. The laying of the steam pipe was done by boys, under the direction of Mr. Nourse and one assistant.

Fire Protection.

An excavation has been made for a cistern, to hold 60,000 gallons of water, as a reserve in case of fire. The concrete work was done by boys, under the direction of Mr. John Mason and Mr. C. A. Keeler. It is now ready for the waterproofing and for the installation of a pump which will pump at 100 pounds' pressure 750 gallons per minute. When this is fully installed, we will have reason to feel that we will have good service in case of fire — a thing that we did not have when the horse barn was struck by lightning and burned on the 28th of September.

In all of the industrial work the aim is to teach the boys to perform the different kinds of work. The efficiency of an officer consists not so much in the amount of work that he can do well, but more in what he can teach his boys to do. It is also measured by the habits of industry which he can instil into his boys.

Academic Work.

The academic department of the school is doing good work under the direction of Mr. J. J. Farrell and his eight assistants. Experienced teachers are putting forth strong efforts to give the boys a thorough knowledge of the elementary branches and to make up the deficiencies with which they come to us.

An effort is made to have an atmosphere of high ethical ideals pervade all teaching.

Physical culture and instruction in hygiene are looked after by Mr. C. W. Wilson. His department has recently had additional and popular facilities furnished from the Lyman fund, in the way of shower baths and a swimming pool adjacent to the gymnasium. It will be the aim of this department to have every boy in the institution learn to swim. The motto of this department seems to be "Cleanliness is next to Godliness."

The work in music is directed by Mrs. Elizabeth R. Kimball. In this department, besides the regular vocal music, such as is given in the town public schools, much special work is done. Very creditable entertainments are given from time to time. The boys manifest much interest in this work.

Elms Cottage needed.

The enrollment of the school has increased so rapidly within the last few months that we are very much more than ever in need of an appropriation by the Legislature for the furnishing of Elms cottage, in order that we may have additional facilities for the accommodation of the boys. It is to be hoped that it may be forthcoming soon.

Per Capita Cost.

The large net per capita cost for this year ($5.19) is due to the following reasons: —

1. The prices paid for the goods which we use have been from 10 per cent. to 30 per cent. higher than was paid last year. High prices have been especially noticeable with reference to meat and flour.

2. Twenty-three head of cattle were condemned by the tuberculin test. To restore a portion of this loss we have expended $860.

3. It has also been necessary to replenish the stock of horses by purchasing six horses, with which to do the trucking and farm work for the institution.

These conditions have prevailed to such an extent that it is necessary for me to report a deficiency of $2,041.44. In this connection I would state that we start the year with a good supply of fuel and clothing.

Returned Boys.

The boys who since their release, because they were not doing well, have been returned to the school are still a serious problem for us to handle. In the matter of running away they are a source of great annoyance. Their influence upon the younger boys also is not good. More isolation should be provided for those boys; and a treatment should be given them that is different from that given to those who come for the first time. At present they occupy Oak and Inn cottages, and they are segregated as much as existing conditions will allow.

Your superintendent is awaiting the results of the movement for the establishment of an intermediate school, between the

Lyman School and the reformatory, before making further r ommendations as to the methods of dealing with these boys.

The school endeavors to render the delinquent and stubb boys sent to it capable of leading honorable lives in the co munity at large. More and more its efforts should be m with the individual rather than with the classes. Each b case should be studied by itself, his needs looked after training given in the direction of his deficiencies. His fa able traits should be strongly encouraged.

The harmony with which the Lyman School probation under the superintendency of Mr. W. A. Wheeler, have wo with the school is a matter of gratification. The probatio are endeavoring to carry out effectively the work begun in school. We are glad to note by their reports that many the Lyman School boys are doing well and becoming honor and self-respecting citizens of the Commonwealth.

The religious work of the institution is carried on as year. Each Sabbath morning the boys march to the town Westborough, where they divide, each boy going to the ch of his choice, whether Catholic or Protestant. Sunday a noon the Protestant boys are taught the regular Internati Sunday School lesson and the Catholic boys are taught catechism in separate classes.

On December 2 a class of 74 Catholic boys were confir by Bishop Beavin of Springfield.

The school puts forth every effort to surround the boys the best kind of moral and religious atmosphere.

Hoping that the Lyman School may retain the confiden the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and abundantly ju its maintenance, this report is respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF LYMAN SCHOOL PROBATIONERS.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

I herewith beg leave to present the twelfth annual report of the department of visitation for the Lyman School for Boys. It should be noted, in so far as the statistical tables are comparative, that last year's tables show records for fourteen months, while the tables this year are for the regular institutional year of twelve months.

The total number of individuals on the visiting list for the year ending Nov. 30, 1907, was			1,116
Becoming of age during the year,		150[1]	
Died,		4	
Returned to the school and not relocated: —			
For serious fault,	18		
Not serious,	31		
	—	49	
Total number passing out of our care during the year,			203
On the visiting list Dec. 1, 1907,			913
Adding to above number: —			
Transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory:[2] —			
This year,		15	
Previously,		21	
Runaways from the school: —			
Having been returned from probation,		17	
Never having been on probation,		20	
		—	73
Total number under twenty-one outside the school,			986

[1] Twelve other boys came of age who had not been in the care of the visiting department within the year.

[2] The mittimus is sent to the reformatory with boys so transferred, and technically they no longer belong to the Lyman School. They are now, however, upon release from the reformatory, retransferred to the custody of the Lyman School. All are included among the boys under twenty-one in the table on page 63.

Classification of Visiting List.

Of the 913 boys on the visiting list, 48 (not including those in the foreign service of the United States government) are classed as out of the State and employment unknown, and 32 are on the unknown list. The occupations of the remaining 833 boys, with the number engaged in each employment, are shown in the following table: —

Army, United States,	12	Fisherman,	2
Assisting parents,	11	Forester,	4
At board and attending school,	58	Foundry,	5
Attending school,	23	Gas works,	1
Automobile shop,	3	Glass factory,	2
Baker,	3	Hostler,	8
Barber,	1	Idle,	11
Barrel factory,	1	Invalid,	10
Bell boy,	7	Iron works,	3
Blacksmith,	3	Jewelry shop,	1
Bookbinder,	1	Laborer,	23
Bottling works,	2	Last factory,	1
Box shop,	1	Laundry,	2
Brakeman,	3	Leather factory,	6
Brush factory,	1	Lineman,	1
Building mover,	2	Lithographer,	2
Candy factory,	2	Lumber camp,	4
Carpenter,	7	Machinist,	29
Carpet mill,	2	Market,	2
Chair shop,	2	Massachusetts Reformatory,	40
Chauffeur,	1	Mattress factory,	1
Chemical works,	2	Meat packer,	1
Clerk,	17	Milk wagon,	5
Coal yard,	2	Mill (textile),	69
Conductor,	1	Motorman,	1
Cook,	2	Navy, United States,	33
Core maker,	1	Nurse,	1
Drummer,	1	Occupation unknown,	3
Dyehouse,	1	Other penal institutions,	18
Electric lamp factory,	3	Painter,	5
Electrical works,	3	Paper mill,	1
Elevator boy,	6	Pattern maker,	2
Embalmer,	1	Plumber,	4
Errand boy,	17	Printer,	20
Expressman,	2	Recently released, occupations unknown,	32
Farmer,	132	Restaurant,	5
Ferryman,	1	Rope factory,	1
Fireman,	1		

Rubber factory,	7	Tannery,	5
Sailor,	1	Teamster and driver,	44
Sawmill,	1	Telegraph operator,	1
Shipper,	3	Tile factory,	1
Shoe shop,	50	Tin shop,	3
Soap factory,	1	Toy shop,	1
Steam fitter,	1	Watchman,	2
Straw factory,	1	Whip shop,	1
Tack factory,	2	Wire mill,	4
Tailor,	1	Wood yard,	1

Reduced to approximate percentages, this table will show : —

	Per Cent.
In United States army and navy, about	5
At board,	6
Employed on farms,	14
In mills (textile), about	8
Classed as laborers,	3
Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord,	4
In other penal institutions,	2
In 82 different occupations, about	58

The report cards of the above-mentioned 833 boys show that at the time of the last report 723, or 87 [1] per cent., were doing well; 44, or 6 per cent., doubtfully; and 65, or 8 per cent., badly.

An analysis of the unknown list shows that —

17 disappeared this year.
15 disappeared previously.

And, again, that of this number —

13 left place with a farmer.
8 left home or relatives.
11 not located, family having moved.

The number of boys retransferred from the Massachusetts Reformatory to the custody of your Board during the past year has been 15. In providing for these boys we have sent 12 to their own homes or to relatives, mechanical work was found for 1, and 2 were sent to farms. Two of these boys have since enlisted in the navy, one so conducted himself as to be

[1] Boys transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory and runaways from the school whose names are not upon the visiting list are not counted in this figure; but they are counted in the tables given on page 63.

recalled to the reformatory, and the rest seem to be living respectably.

The following tables give the placings, returns, visits and collections of wages for the past year: —

PLACINGS.

Number of boys placed in their homes when leaving the school,	157
Number of boys placed with others when leaving the school,	85
Number of boys boarded out when leaving the school,	53
Total number placed out within the year and becoming subjects of visitation,	295

RETURNS.

Number of boys within the year returned to the school: —	
For serious fault,	18
For relocation and other purposes,	90
Total returned,	108

VISITS.

Number of visits to probationers,	2,062
Number of visits to boys over eighteen years of age,	943
Number of boys over eighteen years of age visited,	445
Average visits to boys over eighteen years of age,	2.1
Number of visits to boys under eighteen years of age,	1,119
Number of boys under eighteen visited,	438
Average visits to boys under eighteen years of age,	2.5
Number of homes investigated and reported upon, in writing,	429
Number of new places investigated and reported upon,	71

COLLECTIONS.

Amount of money collected and paid over to the Lyman School as wages of boys, and placed in bank to their credit,	$2,645 37
Number of boys in behalf of whom money was collected,	62

Boys who are over eighteen usually make their own bargains and collect their own wages.

One hundred and fifty[1] boys whose names are upon the visiting list have become of age during the year. The following table shows their occupation and standing: —

[1] Table No. 3, on page 63, gives 162 boys coming of age within the year; this table includes all boys committed to the school, some of whom run away, or get into other institutions, without ever being in the care of the visiting department.

Army,	3	Occupations, unknown,	5
Baker,	1	Organ shop,	1
Bookbinder,	1	Other institutions,	3
Box shop,	1	Out of State,	11
Brakeman,	3	Painter,	3
Carpenter,	4	Paper mill,	2
Cold-storage plant,	1	Peddler,	1
Electrician,	2	Porter,	2
Electric plating shop,	1	Printer,	3
Elevator boy,	1	Rubber factory,	1
Farmer,	8	Sailor,	1
Freight handler,	1	Salesman,	1
Hostler,	1	Salvation Army,	1
Invalid,	2	Shipper,	1
Laborer,	1	Shoe shop,	15
Laundry,	2	Skate shop,	1
Lecturer,	1	Switchman,	1
Machinist,	5	Tannery,	1
Market,	2	Teamster,	8
Massachusetts Reformatory,	8	Theatre helper,	2
Messenger boy,	1	Unknown,	13
Mill,	7	Wire mill,	1
Navy,	15		

The above table, expressed in percentages, shows: —

	Per Cent.
United States army and navy, about	12
Employed on farms, about	5
In other penal institutions (including the Massachusetts Reformatory),	8
Employed in textile mills,	4

The remaining 71 per cent. is divided among thirty-eight different occupations.

By our usual classification of boys in the visiting department becoming twenty-one years of age, 90, or 60 per cent., are doing well without question; 21, or 14 per cent., not so well, but honestly self-supporting; 15, or 10 per cent., badly, 11 of them in penal institutions; 13, or 9 per cent., whereabouts unknown; 11, or 7 per cent., out of the State.

The following table[1] compares the conduct of boys coming

[1] The table includes all who have ever been on probation, thus counting in with the 150 in the care of the visiting department within the year 9 others, in former years dropped from this list, all of them having been transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

of age within the year who have been placed out on farms with those who went back to their own people: —

	Standing.	
	Of 62 Boys placed on Farms.	Of 97 Boys released to their Parents or Relatives.
Doing well without question,	29, or 47 per cent.	61, or 62 per cent.
Not so well, but self-supporting,	11, or 18 per cent.	10, or 10 per cent.
Out of State,	6, or 9 per cent.	9, or 9 per cent.
Unknown,	8, or 13 per cent.	5, or 6 per cent.
Badly,	8, or 13 per cent.	12, or 13 per cent.

It may be of interest to note that, of the boys classed as unknown, 5 of the 8 placed on farms were doing excellently at the time of their disappearance, and 3 were doing badly; and of the 5 released to their parents, 4 were doing excellently at the time they were lost track of, and 1 was doing badly.

Again, of the 62 boys who were sent to farms: —

8 are now doing well on farms, earning good wages.
29 are now doing well in their city homes.
3 are in the army and navy.
6 were returned to the school and transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory.
10 are either unknown or are doing badly.
6 are out of the State.

One hundred and eighteen of the 150 boys on the visiting list becoming twenty-one years of age were never returned to the school for a second term.

Changed conditions have made necessary methods differing in some respects from those of former years. First in the conditions of probation it has seemed best to require more frequent self-reporting by letter than has formerly been thought necessary. Sufficient time has not elapsed since th conditions were imposed to determine of what value they be. Our visitors are required to present at our Monday c ference written reports of their work for the week, and

doubtful cases, or those which require special attention, are discussed and settled at that time. Besides the close watch which each visitor is expected to keep on his boys who are doing doubtfully, I, personally, write to each boy thus brought to my attention, telling him that his case has been a subject of conference, and giving him such directions and counsel as his individual case seems to require. By this means I am hoping to add my official influence to that of the visitor, both in holding the boy to his duty and encouraging his good behavior. In this way I am keeping in closer touch than ever with the boys as a whole.

When the number of boys on probation and the wide territory over which they are scattered are considered, the number of homes to be investigated both when the boy comes to the school and on the eve of his probation, the number of places to be sought for and inspected for homeless boys, and the correspondence necessary to keep in touch with them all, it would seem that the demand for another visitor must be evident. Three visitors and a transportation officer cannot, in my judgment, properly do the required work.

I consider it imperative that a boy should either be conducted to his home by his visitor or that he should be visited within two weeks at the most of his going home. At this time, when both the boy and his parents are happy over his home coming, the visitor may call as a friend, explain the terms of probation and establish such relations as will lead the parents to call the visitor's attention in the months that follow to the first divergence of their boy from right doing, while the evil may yet be corrected and the boy saved from a return to the school. Too often it has happened in the past, because of pressure of work on the part of the visitor, that complaints have come from the parents of serious wrong doing on the part of the boy before he could be visited even once. Another visitor would make prompt visitation possible.

Early in the year Mr. Thomas E. Babb, who for three years had rendered faithful and efficient service as visitor, resigned his position to enter private business of a more lucrative nature. By his resignation the department lost a young man most thoroughly fitted for his work, a man who sought in every way

to benefit the boys in his charge. His resignation was a serious loss to the department. After a delay of one month, owing to the handicap of civil service rules, we were at last able to fill the position thus made vacant by the appointment of Mr. Thomas M. Devlin. Mr. Devlin has entered his new work with that high purpose and zeal which must go far toward his ultimate success.

Later in the year, owing to failing health, Mr. Asa F. Howe — our veteran visitor, who for more than twelve years had visited the boys in the eastern part of Massachusetts, the southern part of New Hampshire and the nearer portions of the State of Maine — was retired from active service, under the late veteran retirement law. He left his work October first. Of Mr. Howe's personality, — always an inspiration, — of his work so faithfully and tactfully done, and of his influence over his boys and among the homes which he visited, there is no need to speak. These records may be found in the hearts and character of all whom he so faithfully served.

The place left vacant by the resignation of Mr. Howe has not yet been permanently filled. Under civil service rules we have made a temporary appointment of Mr. Charles F. Barter, formerly with the Children's Aid Society of Boston. Mr. Barter is a young man, possessed of many qualities which are desirable in a visitor, and has done his work in a painstaking manner. But this department is greatly handicapped in not being able to give to him any certain district, as we do not know at what date we may be obliged to dispense with his services. Of this, however, I am sure: that it was exceedingly fortunate for this department that such a man as Mr. Barter could be obtained for this temporary work.

The terms "farmed out" and "bound out," as often applied to our boys who go into the country and who are placed mainly on farms, convey, I am sure, a very different meaning to those who do not know the conditions under which they are placed than to one acquainted with the real condition of the boys so placed out.

In the first place, boys are not "bound out" by any hard and fast contract, which cannot be broken upon the first complaint of the boy, or at the discretion of the visitor; and the

boy is never "farmed out" in the sense of being placed to work for any one's benefit to the detriment of his own well-being and financial gain.

Abundant proof is at hand that nearly all our boys placed in the country are in good health, are growing physically and developing morally in the quiet and law-abiding communities in which they live. More than this, as a rule they are happy in their new homes. They become a part and parcel of the community. Visiting one day among the green hills of Vermont, I stopped at a farmhouse and inquired if B. (one of our boys of seventeen years) was about the place. I was told by the farmer's wife that he was not, but was in some field, she hardly knew which one, about a quarter of a mile away. Her directions for finding the boy were as follows: "Go out into the road and listen a minute or two, and you can locate him by his whistle, for he is always whistling." Following her directions, in a minute or two a clear whistle came from the brow of a neighboring hill, and pursuing my steps in that direction I found this happy youngster, digging his one-half acre of potatoes, for which he told me he was to receive $30.

After a pretty careful observation, extending over a period of twelve years, in which I have had opportunity to note the results of various methods of training, I am fully convinced that the experience that the average boy receives who is placed in a farming community until he is eighteen years of age is in no way a hindrance to his taking up any line of work, mechanical or otherwise, in a town or city. In fact, a boy who brings a record of honesty and industry from a two years' stay on a farm, in ordinary times, never need wait one week for work in the city. Then such a boy is not idle, perforce, when times are dull in the city, — there is always work in the fields. The following instance shows how beneficial such a training may be: —

One of our boys, who had been placed out from the Berlin school, wished to learn a trade, and an opportunity was given him in a foundry to learn core making. He advanced rapidly, until at the end of eight or nine months' service he was earning $9 a week; then came the financial flurry of the past few months and the foundry was closed. The boy immediately

went into the country, and found work at good wages on a farm, having promise of re-employment at his trade whenever the works resume operation.

At this point I desire to introduce a few letters recently received from boys who are on probation under various conditions. The writer of the following letter was practically homeless, and at first much averse to taking any place in the country: —

DEAR MR. WHEELER: — As it will not be long until I am eighteen I thought I must write and let you know what I have decided to do, and I think you will agree with me. Your words proved to be true about Mr. and Miss H., for they are, as you said, good and kind people; and if I can have my wish I would like to stay with them another year. I have been happy here and Mr. and Miss H. have done everything in their power, under the circumstances, to make me so. The people here have shown me much attention and given me many favors, and I have become very much attached to them. I have been well here and have gained in strength and weight, and I also *enjoy* being on a farm.

Are you coming to see me before long? I would like to see and talk with you and, of course, Mr. and Miss H. do too. If you have time I wish you would please drop me a line. Mr. Wheeler, I have conducted myself in such a manner during my stay here that I think it will reflect credit, not only to myself but to those who have taken so much interest in me. Hoping to hear in reply, I am,

Yours respectfully, ARTHUR ——

We have made unusual efforts this year while business was prosperous to secure places in shops for boys who were thought to have mechanical ability, but our experience on the whole has been disappointing. A boy well brought up is subject to great temptations when he goes, homeless and without real friends, into a large city. Most of our boys have had experience in the shady side of city life and come more readily under bad influences. In several cases where there was great ability and we had hoped for marked success we have to report entire failure.

The boy who wrote the following letter is one of our successes in this direction: —

DEAR FRIEND: — I received your letter and was very glad to hear from you. I wrote just as promptly as possible; I got your letter Monday night and I am writing Wednesday. Mr. Wheeler, I haven't any fault to find whatever, I like my work and I like the town and I think I will try to learn the trade that I have started on. I like my employer, I don't think you could get a better one, and I am going to try my best to do what is right by him. I am doing pretty good and hope to keep on the right track. I haven't written much but I will try and write more next time. I feel a little tired after work, so hoping to hear from you soon I will close.

Yours sincerely, JOHN ——

When a boy goes to his relatives, to those who will carefully guard his interests, the reports are most cheering. The following letter is from a boy who was committed at the age of thirteen years for larceny, had been arrested four times previous to his commitment to the Lyman School, was said to be an habitual truant and was unmanageable at home. He stayed a little less than two years in the institution and has been carefully followed by the visitor. At one time he came perilously near being returned to the school, but this was avoided.

DEAR SIR: — I am writing you a few lines telling you that I am getting along first class. I am working every day since last March and I have not lost five minutes. I am working for the firm of —— and my wages every week are $13.00. I am also putting my money away in the bank, as I expect that I will go into business for myself. I am driving a team. I am also staying at home nights. I am in good health and I am going to hold on to this work until I can better myself. I hope you are well, and this is all I have to say.

Yours truly, WILLIAM ——

Each year I am more and more impressed with the wisdom of the establishment of the Berlin branch for smaller boys, and of the policy of boarding these little boys out from the institution as soon as they show evidence of being teachable. No serious trouble has arisen this year in the schools of any town from their presence, and many of these little fellows will undoubtedly never be compelled to take an extended course at the Lyman School or any other correctional institution. Many of these boys are placed within easy distance of the Berlin school,

the master of which always knows their condition and sees the boys practically every week. Because of this condition these boys have not been formally visited as often as would otherwise be necessary. The little fellows generally seem happy and normal in their activities and seldom can be distinguished from the ordinary boy of the community. The following letters, one from a boy near the school and the other from a boy placed in New Hampshire, are their own interpreters: —

DEAR SIR: — Received your letter and was glad to hear from you. I am going to school now and I am in the sixth grade. We are studying arithmetic, language, history, reading, physiology, geography, writing, singing and spelling. At night and morning I take care of the chickens, and every other day I fill the wood-box and bring in the kindling. I do not play any games. My evenings are spent in the parlor with Mr. and Mrs. C. reading. I don't think of any more now so I guess I will close.

Yours very truly, H. ——

DEAR SIR: — I received your letter and was glad to hear from you. As you will be looking for a few lines I will endeavor to write them. I am getting along nicely. We have three cows, three horses, two hogs and some hens. I help take care of them in the morning and at night I do the same, only I get in the wood and water. I study reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, spelling, grammar, history and physiology. I play checkers, cards and dominoes. I have sent away and got me a watch. One morning I got up and let the cat out doors and he went out on the roof and commenced growling. I went downstairs and there were two deer over near the woods. W. went to the place where he saw them, but they were gone. He took his rifle. I cannot think of any more to write.

Yours truly, CARROLL ——

In closing this report I desire to acknowledge the most hearty support and co-operation of the superintendent of the Lyman School, Mr. E. L. Coffeen, and to express my appreciation to the visitors and officers of the visiting department for faithful service rendered, and to your honorable Board for constant consideration and counsel.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1907.

Expended for: —

Salaries of visitors,	$4,962 12
Office furniture,	72 75
Office assistance,	369 06
Telephone service,	101 13
Travelling expenses,	3,455 58
Stationery and postage,	75 80
	$9,036 44

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,
Superintendent of Lyman School Probationers.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman School for Boys.

The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year was 352; number treated as out-patients 1,073. There has been but little serious sickness, though there were two deaths early in the year. One boy died of pneumonia and one of scarlet fever. Later there were three other very mild cases of scarlet fever. The first case developed in a boy who had been in the school for months, and we were unable to determine the source of infection. It seemed possible that the disease might have been brought by visitors. To lessen all possible sources of infection we are now having the cottages fumigated at frequent intervals during the cold weather.

Recently we have had four cases of diphtheria, all mild and with so little exudation as to render them doubtful cases until the reports from the cultures were received.

Three boys have been sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital, one on account of a very severe burn, one for nursitis and one for hæmaturia, which proved to be due to tuberculosis of the kidney. Three boys were sent to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, and two to the Westborough Insane Asylum.

A boy who developed tubercular meningitis was taken home by his friends, where he died some two months later.

Dr. Jelly has made seven visits to the school and four boys were transferred at his suggestion to the School for the Feeble-minded.

Dr. Quackenboss made four visits, examined 125 boys and prescribed glasses for 10. There should be some better means of selecting boys to be seen by the oculist, as quite a large per cent. of those seen this year were clearly malingering. A move has already been made to have a specialist in diseases of the ear, nose and throat visit the school.

Every boy received is now examined by the physician. A very large number are found to have some abnormal condition of either the ear, nose or throat. Many of these cases would be greatly benefited by operation or special treatment. Dr. Walker of the Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston, has been consulted, and recommends that the cases which in his opinion demand operation be selected by the physician, and as often as is found necessary operated upon at the school by a specialist. It seems desirable that some such plan be adopted as soon as possible as there are many boys now who need treatment.

From the report of the dentist I note the following: —

Two hundred and ninety-seven cleanings, 282 amalgam fillings, 102 cement fillings, treatments of teeth 77, extractions 227. I have made it a point to give personal lectures to the boys on the care of the teeth that will be lasting after their departure from the school. If systematic prophylactic care of the teeth is not indulged in by the patient, in accordance with instructions from his dentist, calcic deposit at the cervical line is usually the result, even though the patient may regularly and diligently apply the tooth brush. I have tried to give this important part of the work special notice, and have been aware of the best results.

Respectfully submitted,

T. H. AYER.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

TABLE NO. 1.

Number received and leaving the School for Twelve Months ending Nov. 30, 1907.

Boys in school Nov. 30, 1906,			345
RECEIVED: — Committed,		207	
Returned from place,		79	
Returned "boarded-out" boys,		28	
Recommitted,		1	
Runaways recaptured,		25	
Returned from Eye and Ear Infirmary,		1	
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital,		2	
			343
Whole number in the school during the twelve months,			688[1]
RELEASED: — On probation to parents,		152	
On probation to others,		78	
Boarded out,		53	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,		15	
Runaways,		22[2]	
Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded,		4	
Eye and Ear Infirmary,		2	
Died,		3	
Massachusetts General Hospital,		3	
For self,		5	
To go out of State,		5	
Transferred to insane asylum,		2	
Navy,		2	
			346
Remaining in school Nov. 30, 1906,			342

[1] This represents 627 individuals.

[2] There were 29 other runaways who were brought back so promptly that they were not recorded as absent from the institution. These figures count as separate runaways, the repeated escapes of the same boy. Dealing with individual boys, there were 21 who absconded and 27 others who got off the grounds, but were returned too promptly to be counted as getting away.

TABLE No. 2.

Monthly Admissions, Releases and Average Number of Inmates.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Released.	Average Number.
1906.			
December,	17	11	344.83
1907.			
January,	20	27	349.07
February,	15	33	333.21
March,	22	34	315.61
April,	30	25	316.43
May,	33	32	323.29
June,	23	24	314.83
July,	37	30	321.29
August,	33	22	329.96
September,	25	30	332.03
October,	47	42	338.51
November,	41	36	335.83
Totals,	343	346	329.57

TABLE No. 3.

A. Showing the Status of All Boys under Twenty-one whose Names were on the Books of the Lyman School Nov. 30, 1907.

In the school,			342
Released from the school: —			
With parents,		480	
With others,		97	
For themselves,		95	
At board,		58	
Sentenced to Massachusetts Reformatory: —			
This year,	21		
Former years,	19		
		40	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,		35	
Sentenced to penal institutions other than the Massachusetts Reformatory,		18	
Left the State,		48	
In the United States army,		12	
In the United States navy,		33	
Lost sight of: —			
This year,	17		
Previously,	15		
		32	
Runaways from the school, whereabouts unknown,	29		
Runaways known to be in other institutions or navy,	8		
		37	
			985

TABLE No. 3 — *Continued.*

Discharged from the care of the school: —

Returned to court as over age limit,	1	
Returned to court, revision of sentence,	1	
George Junior Republic,	1	
Discharged as unfit subject, to parents,	7	
Discharged as unfit subject, to overseers of the poor,	1	
Discharged to parents to go out of State,	10	
Discharged by order of Supreme Court,	1	
Committed to the School for the Feeble-minded,	23	
Committed to almshouses and hospitals,	6	
Discharged for adoption,	1	
Dead,	20	
		72
		1,299

B. *Showing Condition by Ages of All Boys outside the School, subject to its Custody, also including Runaways from the School and those transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory.*

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation up to Dec. 1, 1907: —

Doing well,	731 or 76 per cent.
Not doing well,	51 or 5 per cent.
In some penal institution,	84 or 8 per cent.
Out of the State,	49 or 5 per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	70 or 6 per cent.
	985

Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation one year or more: —

Doing well,	495 or 70 per cent.
Not doing well,	38 or 5 per cent.
In some penal institution,	64 or 9 per cent.
Out of the State,	48 or 7 per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	60 or 9 per cent.
	705

Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation two years or more: —

Doing well,	361 or 69 per cent.
Not doing well,	26 or 5 per cent.
In some penal institution,	53 or 10 per cent.
Out of the State,	39 or 7 per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	49 or 9 per cent.
	528

TABLE No. 3 — *Concluded.*

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their nineteenth year before Dec. 1, 1907: —

Doing well,	206 or 63 per cent.
Not doing well,	24 or 7 per cent.
In some penal institution,	37 or 11 per cent.
Out of the State,	21 or 7 per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	38 or 12 per cent.
	326

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their twentieth year before Dec. 1, 1907: —

Doing well,	107 or 62 per cent.
Not doing well,	14 or 8 per cent.
In some penal institution,	20 or 11 per cent.
Out of the State,	15 or 8 per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	16 or 11 per cent.
	172

Condition of all boys who complete their twenty-first year before Dec. 1, 1907: —

Doing well,		87 or 54 per cent.
Not doing well,		24 or 14 per cent.
In some penal institution,		23 or 14 per cent.
Out of the State,		15 or 9 per cent.
Lost track of: —		
Doing well at last accounts,	9	
Not doing well at last accounts,	4	
	—	13 or 9 per cent.
		162[1]

TABLE No. 4.

Commitments from the Several Counties, Past Twelve Months and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	–	73	73
Berkshire,	7	299	306
Bristol,	24	856	880
Dukes,	–	18	18
Essex,	21	1,338	1,359
Franklin,	1	71	72
Hampden,	22	569	591
Hampshire,	4	109	113
Middlesex,	45	1,732	1,777
Nantucket,	–	18	18
Norfolk,	11	534	545
Plymouth,	4	181	185
Suffolk,	46	1,870	1,916
Worcester,	22	1,014	1,036
Totals,	207	8,682	8,889

[1] This includes 12 boys who are excluded from Mr. Wheeler's table on page 50, as this latter accounts only for boys in the care of the visiting department within the year.

TABLE NO. 5.

Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during Past Ten Years.

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Fathers born in the United States,	8	8	16	18	20	23	21	14	26	21
Mothers born in the United States,	28	21	15	19	19	8	22	20	12	18
Fathers foreign born,	25	18	12	17	17	8	19	16	14	22
Mothers foreign born,	10	17	16	15	1	24	19	12	27	12
Both parents born in United States,	31	27	36	47	52	48	32	46	53	32
Both parents foreign born,	56	47	90	83	80	71	74	89	95	108
Unknown,	45	44	11	14	17	17	18	23	31	17
One parent unknown,	33	36	13	1	22	13	29	12	15	27
Per cent. of American parentage,	27	25	30	35	37	36	30	32	32	25
Per cent. of foreign parentage,	40	39	60	54	40	50	52	53	51	60
Per cent. unknown,	33	36	10	11	14	14	18	15	17	15

Nativity of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

Born in United States,	146	130	142	158	167	153	155	171	200	173
Foreign born,	33	37	30	24	26	18	23	18	25	31
Unknown,	5	1	1	3	2	3	1	2	1	3

TABLE NO. 6.

Authority for Commitments during the Past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Twelve Months.
By district court,	111
municipal court,	9
police court,	46
superior court,	4
juvenile court,	21
trial justices,	4
State Board of Charity,	12
Total,	207

TABLE No. 7.

Age of Boys when committed, Past Year and previously.

Age.	Committed during Past Year.	Committed from 1885 to 1906.	Committed previous to 1885.	Totals.
Six,	–	–	5	5
Seven,	–	1	25	26
Eight,	2	10	115	127
Nine,	6	26	231	263
Ten,	13	92	440	545
Eleven,	15	201	615	831
Twelve,	40	481	748	1,269
Thirteen,	52	865	897	1,814
Fourteen,	77	1,373	778	2,228
Fifteen,	2	87	913	1,002
Sixteen,	–	13	523	536
Seventeen,	–	3	179	182
Eighteen and over,	–	–	17	17
Unknown,	–	12	32	44
Totals,	207	3,164	5,518	8,889

TABLE No. 8.

Domestic Condition of Boys committed to the School during the Year.

Had parents,	131
no parents,	9
father,	28
mother,	39
stepfather,	12
stepmother,	8
intemperate father,	86
intemperate mother,	6
both parents intemperate,	22
parents separated,	27
attended church,	204
never attended church,	3
not attended school within one year,	14
not attended school within two years,	6
not attended school within three years,	–
Were employed in the mill or otherwise when arrested,	37
Were attending school,	80
Were idle,	82
Been arrested before,	125
Been inmates of other institutions,	50
Used intoxicating liquor,	10
Used tobacco,	133
Parents owning residence,	32
Members of the family had been arrested,	64

TABLE NO. 9.

Length of Detention of 321 Boys who have left during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1907.

3 months or less,	30	2 years 2 months,	5
4 months,	10	2 years 3 months,	8
5 months,	5	2 years 4 months,	7
6 months,	8	2 years 5 months,	6
7 months,	6	2 years 6 months,	10
8 months,	7	2 years 7 months,	2
9 months,	6	2 years 8 months,	5
10 months,	4	2 years 9 months,	3
11 months,	4	2 years 10 months,	4
1 year,	8	2 years 11 months,	3
1 year 1 month,	9	3 years,	–
1 year 2 months,	6	3 years 1 month,	4
1 year 3 months,	19	3 years 2 months,	1
1 year 4 months,	14	3 years 3 months,	–
1 year 5 months,	13	3 years 4 months,	2
1 year 6 months,	16	3 years 5 months,	1
1 year 7 months,	14	3 years 6 months,	1
1 year 8 months,	16	3 years 8 months,	1
1 year 9 months,	16	3 years 10 months,	1
1 year 10 months,	9	3 years 11 months,	1
1 year 11 months,	10	4 years,	7
2 years,	12	Total,	321
2 years 1 month,	7		

	Months.
Average time spent in the institution,	19.41
Average time spent in the institution of boarded boys,	7.05
Average time spent in the institution of probationers not boarded, released for the first time,	14.63

TABLE No. 12.

Offences for which Boys were committed during Past Year.

Assault,	3	Unlawful appropriation of horse,	2
Attempting to take horse,	1	Ringing false fire alarm,	1
Breaking and entering,	21	Violating rules of truant school,	3
Setting fires,	1	Malicious mischief,	2
Larceny,	36	Delinquent child,	10
Obstructing railroad track,	1	State Board of Charity,	8
Stubbornness,	26		
Exposure of person,	1	Total,	207
Vagrancy,	1		

TABLE No. 13. — SOME COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

A. Showing the Average Age of Boys released on Probation for the Past Ten Years.

	Years.		Years.
1898,	15.60	1903,	14.50
1899,	15.17	1904,	15.30
1900,	15.31	1905,	15.41
1901,	15.50	1906 (14 months),	14.83
1902,	14.42	1907,	15.10

B. Showing the Average Time spent in the Institution for the Past Ten Years.

	Months.		Months.
1898,	19.90	1903,	19.03
1899,	20.40	1904,	20.36
1900,	19.27	1905,	20.39
1901,	20.25	1906 (14 months),	17.05
1902,	19.53	1907,	14.63

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE INSTITUTION FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1907.

1906.—December,	$10,313 56
1907.—January,	9,902 41
February,	7,081 20
March,	7,015 02
April,	10,101 84
May,	6,053 07
June,	5,275 16
July,	6,129 05
August,	6,242 38
September,	6,805 87
October,	7,170 24
November,	8,958 90
	$91,048 70

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid, as per Vouchers at the State Treasury (Acts of 1906, Chapter 86), for New Cottage.

1906.—December,	$3,736 74
1907.—January,	1,000 00
February,	1,291 87
April,	720 45
June,	3,649 25
June,	1,256 63
July,	218 21
July,	3,458 03
August,	474 56
	$15,805 74

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1906, Chapter 86) for Dough Mixer.

1907.—January,	$486 98

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1906, Chapter 86) for Changes in Heating System.

1907.—February,	$167 55

cial Appropriation (Acts of 1906, Chapter 86) for Gymnasium Bath Room.

7. —	April,	$348 28
	June,	151 70
		$499 98

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1907, Chapter 113) for Boarding.

7. —	February,	$1,387 91
	June,	1,390 59
	August,	1,119 70
	November,	1,439 59
		$5,337 79

Special Appropriation (Ac s of 1907, Chapter 119) for Subway.

7. —	July,	$325 39
	August,	130 40
	October,	1,296 67
	October,	222 71
	November,	168 75
		$2,143 92

pecial Appropriation (Acts of 1907, Chapter 43) for Fire Protection.

7. —	October,	$383 36
	November,	592 55
		$975 91

ASH RECEIPTS PAID INTO THE STATE TREASURY DURING THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1907.

m produce sales,	$1,187 36
cellaneous sales,	312 09
or of boys,	163 97
	$1,663 42

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1906.	1907.											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Totals.
Salaries, wages and labor,	$2,773 48	$2,802 37	$2,654 08	$2,640 53	$2,813 30	$2,725 36	$2,870 01	$3,128 61	$3,068 74	$2,750 54	$2,879 87	$2,900 42	$34,007 26
Food,	1,464 08	1,901 28	477 33	660 25	1,940 83	608 79	825 97	1,183 45	589 45	1,541 95	1,209 37	1,333 92	13,736 67
Clothing and clothing materials.	3,210 18	263 22	771 90	568 34	649 67	533 33	149 29	238 18	489 75	1,149 14	362 86	607 39	8,993 25
Furnishings,	303 71	266 41	667 74	175 45	244 64	435 84	66 85	112 92	51 63	73 92	114 09	70 69	2,583 89
Heat, light and power,	649 29	1,418 73	1,216 71	819 92	2,138 18	175 80	77 12	252 51	154 19	239 81	531 86	1,733 03	9,407 15
Repairs and improvements,	419 86	894 69	341 73	648 15	832 25	408 67	337 93	291 41	55 10	220 12	534 46	125 83	5,110 90
Farm, stable and grounds,	452 07	1,227 00	576 03	939 55	564 06	819 10	502 22	418 87	452 07	330 26	680 85	1,183 60	8,145 68
Miscellaneous,	1,040 89	1,128 71	375 68	562 83	918 91	346 18	445 77	503 10	1,381 45	500 13	856 93	1,004 02	9,064 60
Totals,	$10,313 56	$9,902 41	$7,081 20	$7,015 02	$10,101 84	$6,053 07	$5,275 16	$6,129 05	$6,242 38	$6,805 87	$7,170 29	$8,958 90	$91,048 70

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT.

FOR YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1907.

DR.

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand, as appraised Nov. 30, 1906,	$16,909 45	
Board,	396 50	
Farm tools and repairs,	954 30	
Fertilizer,	175 35	
Grain and meal for stock,	2,980 69	
Horseshoeing,	107 73	
Labor of boys,	780 00	
Live stock,	2,478 23	
Seeds and plants,	298 67	
Veterinary,	174 50	
Wages,	1,310 06	
Rent,	472 46	
		$27,037 94
Net gain,		377 56
		$27,415 50

CR.

Produce sold,	$1,185 29	
Produce consumed,	10,986 90	
Produce on hand,	5,758 50	
Live stock,	6,833 50	
Agricultural implements,	2,651 31	
		$27,415 50

POULTRY ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To fowl, feed, incubators, etc., on hand Nov. 30, 1906,	$480 50	
To feed and supplies,	440 08	
		$920 5

Cr.

By eggs and poultry used and sold,	$405 34	
By fowl, feed and incubators on hand, as appraised Nov. 30, 1907,	417 85	
By net loss,	97 39	
		$920

Amount brought forward,		$276,6[illegible]

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Beds and bedding,	$6,016 30	
Other furniture,	16,505 90	
Carriages,	672 00	
Agricultural implements,	2,651 31	
Drugs and surgical implements,	6,350 00	
Fuel,	1,759 40	
Library,	2,692 25	
Live stock,	6,833 50	
Mechanical tools and appliances,	24,794 32	
Provisions and groceries,	4,375 74	
Produce on hand,	5,758 50	
Ready-made clothing,	9,709 04	
Raw materials,	1,670 90	
		83,502 66
		$360,121 66

HENRY L. CHASE,
Appraiser.

A true copy. Attest: E. L. COFFEEN, *Superintendent.*

Amount brought forward,	$14,140 00
Harriet F. McCarthy, teacher,	350 00
Lydia R. Hiller, teacher,	400 00
Belle Menard, teacher,	400 00
Eldred A. Dibbell, charge of storeroom,	600 00
Fred P. Trask, charge of general kitchen,	800 00
Julia Trask, seamstress,	200 00
Susie E. Wheeler, housekeeper, administration building,	300 00
Irving A. Nourse, engineer,	900 00
Eugene F. Temple, fireman,	400 00
Charles A. Kimball, fireman,	400 00
John T. Burhoe, carpenter,	850 00
—— ——, farmer,	800 00
Edward N. Kelley, farm assistant,	400 00
Foreman Wynott, teamster,	400 00
Lewis Wynott, driver,	420 00
Arthur E. Lafleur, watchman,	400 00
Thomas H. Ayer, M.D., physician,	600 00
Arthur C. Jelly, M.D., specialist on feeble-minded,	300 00
Ernest P. Brigham, D.M.D., dentist,	300 00
—— ——, oculist,	100 00
—— ——, nurse,	400 00
Ophelia B. Siddell, hospital matron,	300 00
Vacation supplies,	1,296 00
	$35,466 00

PROBATION DEPARTMENT.

Walter A. Wheeler, superintendent,	$2,000 00
Thomas M. Devlin, visitor,	1,000 00
Charles F. Barter, visitor (provisional appointment),	1,000 00
John H. Cummings, truant and transportation officer,	900 00
	$4,900 00

ADVISORY PHYSICIANS, UNPAID.

Dr. Orville F. Rogers. Dr. Richard C. Cabot. Dr. James S. Stone.

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

[Prepared in accordance with a resolution of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, adopted May 15, 1906.]

Name of institution: LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.	345	-	345
Number received during the year, ...	343	-	343
Number passing out of the institution during the year.	346	-	346
Number at end of the fiscal year, ...	342	-	342
Daily average attendance (*i.e.*, number of inmates actually present) during the year.	329.51	-	329.51
Average number of officers and employees during the year.	31	30	61

Number in Care of Probation Department.

Number on visiting list of the probation department, Dec. 1, 1907, ...	913
Number coming of age within the year, and thus dropped from probation department, ...	150
Employees of probation department, ...	4

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses: —		
1. Salaries and wages, ...	$34,007 26	
2. Clothing, ...	8,993 25	
3. Subsistence, ...	13,736 66	
4. Ordinary repairs, ...	5,110 20	
5. Office, domestic and out-door expenses, .	29,201 32	
Total, ...		$91,048 70
Amount carried forward, ...		$91,048 70

Amount brought forward,		$9
Extraordinary expenses: —		
1. New buildings, land, etc.,	$15,805 74	
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings,	4,274 30	
Total,		2
Grand total for institution,		$11

Expenditures for the Probation Department.

Salaries of visitors,	$4,962 12	
Other expenses,	4,074 32	
Board of boys under fourteen,	5,337 79	
Total probation department,		1
Grand total, including probation,		$12

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or d if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing a if they are not manufactured in the institution.
4. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply main buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any which are of the nature of additions should be clas "permanent improvements."
5. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, niture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's postage, freight, library, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): ELMER L. Co
Executive head of probation department: WALTER A. WHEELER.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT

LANCASTER.

1906-1907.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

Three years ago, before the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, held in Portland, Me., I said: "Successful study of the philanthropic must, along with all others of concerted movement, be a study of cause and effect; a facing of existing conditions, a reasoning of whys and wherefores, a supplying of needs. All problems dissolve themselves into this simple solution. No elaborate theories along scientific lines can take the place of common sense applied to this simple diagnosis, — simple because natural. It is the common principle of disease; a finding out of the aggravating causes and applying the remedy of relief." For six years, the attempt in this school has been to demonstrate the efficiency of simple methods.

What is this delinquent girl who comes to the institution; what are the conditions which produced her; of what is she an outgrowth; of natural or acquired processes; a victim of circumstances of birth or environment, of social, moral or physical defects? A getting at the intimate record of the girl means getting at the keynote of dealing with that girl. It has been a study of the girl as a resultant of special conditions.

Such an attempt has meant individual study. From the first hour of her commitment to the institution, Mary is to become, as Mary, a living factor in the school. She is to be studied as Mary, dealt with as Mary, and she in turn is to contribute to the school her personality. Is it a wonder that more and more there is growing up in the hearts of the girls a feeling of possession in the school; a responsibility for its responsibilities; a personal pride in its successes; a corresponding disgrace in its failures?

Such a sense of personal responsibility has made possible the spirit in the institution the past year. Never during the present administration has there been such laudable emulation on the part of the girl for the moral standard of her cottage, never such unity between cottage officer and girl, and unification of the whole institution. The girl has become a working factor of reform. Cases of discipline have been brought before the girls, and acted upon by them. In the matter of two runaways from the school, the question of their return to their former cottage was finally submitted to the girls of that cottage. Because of the disgrace they felt the cottage had suffered through the offence, the first decision was adverse. When the need of the runaway was presented, together with the fact that their knowledge of her special weakness might enable them, beyond any one else, to help her, the response was immediate and the vote reversed.

C. was a girl of low moral fiber, careless, inert, slovenly in habits, an incumbrance to her cottage. She had exhausted the ingenuity and energy of every cottage officer in the home. As a final attempt, before transferring her to the Bolton annex, the case was turned over to the girls. There was a gathering in the sewing room and the matter was discussed. They decided to keep the girl and bring her up to their standard. The matron reports that this method has solved the problem.

No greater appreciation of this spirit of responsibility has been felt than by the girls themselves.

One, returning for a week's visit, exclaimed: "I can't tell you how I think the school has improved in just this year I have been away. Why, the girls are trusted so much, and they seem so earnest to prove true, and every one seems so happy, and that is what makes people want to be true, to be trusted."

From another, after a year and a half's absence: "Things are getting better all the time in the school; so much care is put on to the girls, such responsibilities, and they are so womanly in taking them. That is what makes the girls grow womanly;" and she mentioned several girls who were assuming special

duties in the institution. Privileges have been granted when the standard of the cottage asking them warranted, the girls making themselves responsible that there be no abuse of same. Since spring four of the cottages have rid themselves of the iron window grill, but in each case it has been done at the request of the girls, after they were satisfied they were personally ready to assume the responsibility. In only one case has there been an abuse of the experiment. This same responsibility has made it possible for every strong room on the grounds, except that in the Bolton cottage, a mile and a half distant, to be removed.

Such a spirit has not evolved in one or two years; it is the outgrowth of slow processes. What is possible to-day was not possible a year ago to-day.

Following, given as case studies, are some of the products of this attempt at growth through personal responsibility: —

M., after several years' trial the despair of a child-helping society, — superficial, weak, just on the border line of fallen womanhood, confidence of former friends forfeited, confidence in self at low ebb, — has, in responsible service to others, found herself. A year of getting herself together for the formulation of an ideal, — another year of exacting daily duties at the hospital, have not only proved her desire to take up nursing something more than a mere whim, but have developed in her the woman. Moral sinews strengthened, faith in self renewed, she has gone out to take her stand as a useful citizen. None have been more appreciative of her accomplishment, none more generous to accept her worth and the position it has brought her in the school, than her fellow mates. In her success they see their own possibilities.

For four months another has relieved somewhat the financial pressure of the institution by supervising the housekeeping affairs in the hospital. Saturday she goes alone to her home to spend the Christmas week. I shall never forget the glow of her face when she said: "and the best part of it is that you think me worthy to go alone, and trust me for the return." This from one who came to us with a long-standing record of lawless misconduct, ending in most serious offence.

Another, coming to us utterly untrained in household duties, the cry of lost womanhood on her lips, has twice in the last three months made, unattended, a several days' visit in her home, the second time for the family Thanksgiving home gathering. Hers has been a specialized training in household service, — a training lengthened to two years because of the necessity for hospital treatment for specific disease. To-day she is womanly, efficient, dignified, a power for good, a keeper not only of herself but of others. She goes out from us soon, the school a loser thereby.

This week yet another has gone to her dying mother, to remain with her as long as she lives; then, at her mother's request, to return to the school for further training. To a friendly visitor from the school the mother said: "I tell L. I die feeling much more comfortable about her because of the friend she has found in the school. I want her always to look to them for advice."

R. was a nervous wreck from dissipation, emaciated, shaking as with palsy, muscular control imperfect, unable to dress herself, self-confidence entirely destroyed. First, special hospital treatment was given; then came a gradual assimilation into the cottage family, with light duties that would identify her with the working force of the cottage; result, recuperated physical powers, restored self-confidence, intense ambition aroused. A year from commitment she was a most helpful girl in the cottage; a genuine support to the officer, a controlling force among the girls. Her physique and womanly bearing were sources of repeated comment from visitors to the institution. To-day she is a great comfort to a young mother of four children, who yesterday remarked to me: "R. is so efficient and faithful."

Another girl was committed as under the average of intelligence. Observation in the school indicated not so much deficiency as mental retardation. Her thought processes were slow, all attempts were taken up in a child-like way, muscular coordination was imperfect, and with all there was a consciousness of her lack. Her assets were an affectionate nature, faithfulness to the limit of her knowledge and a certain reaching out to things

beyond her capacity. Three and a half years of slow methods, a gradual development of self-reliance and responsibility, placed her as one of the leaders in our cottage for backward girls. The first placing out was not successful. The girl had worked out her own ideal; she felt the conditions did not meet her case. She wanted the care of children; there were none in the family. After two days she returned to the school, alone and at her own request. Nine months later she was placed in a family with three small children. After two weeks in the family O. writes: "Thursday morning Mrs. N. left me all alone with the children until twelve o'clock, and I done all of the kitchen work and had it all done before she came back and the dinner on cooking." Three weeks later: "I am as happy as a bird in spring. I am fond of Mrs. N. and have not yet showed myself to be cross. . . . Mrs. N. has written to you because I would feel more easy for her to write than me to tell about myself;" this referring to an enclosure with hers of the following letter from Mrs. N.: "DEAR MRS. MORSE: — O. wants me to write a few lines to let you know how she is getting along which I am very glad to do as she is doing splendidly. It certainly speaks highly for the school to send out such girls. She is a *good* girl and always so willing, and I feel very fortunate in getting her."[1]

Reviewing the work of the year, I will say that with the exception of the sloyd and gymnastics the departments of the institution have been well sustained. Owing to lack of money these departments were closed for three months.

Under the same supervision the policy of our schoolrooms remains unchanged. The advanced class, made up of a group of 20 girls from different cottages, who in their studies should be advanced beyond the average in our ungraded cottage schoolrooms, has proven its advantage. The old storehouse has been fitted up and serves as temporary schoolroom. This advanced class represents an innovation. It was formed with misgivings lest it impair the cottage segregation. Up to date

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1 The above indicates how much industrial training can do for a girl of low mental grade *while she is under direction*. Whether the girl in question has it in her to develop self-direction can be determined only by further experience. The trustees are making a study of the feeble-minded and border-line cases, some of whom have been followed through a term of years, and in time they should have valuable data to present.

we have been conscious of no serious difficulties in thus bringing the girls together.

Excellent work has been done in the music department. The Sunday evening vesper service has become quite a feature in the school.

To provide new interests for the returned girl, who has previously had the general training of the school, a dressmaking department has been opened in the Bolton cottage. Here is taught a standard system of cutting and finishing. Only girls of special aptitude are eligible to this class. It is anticipated that the training here will fit the girl to serve with efficiency as a dressmaker's helper.

A year has proved the real gain to the girls of the additional domestic training of the bread kitchen and laundry.

The physician's report gives small indication of the vast amount of work covered by the hospital. The individual attention here given is a valuable supplement to the case study of the girl. There has been a large increase in the duties of the nurse. Should the increase continue, an assistant nurse will be required.

Through the generosity of Mrs. Bayard Thayer, the summer sports have been made a feature of the year. Baseball and tennis equipments sufficient for each cottage were donated. Baseball has predominated. I have been surprised at the moral force of this game, properly controlled. To our girls it has been made to mean self-restraint, mental concentration, good judgment, a losing of self for the good of the cause. To the officer and girl it has meant a closer relation, through a common enthusiasm in the game. One of the worst girls testified to me that it had meant in her cottage a crowding out of low ideals through absorbing interests.

One of the crying needs of the institution to-day is a gymnasium, which should represent to the girls in winter what these sports have in summer.

The large numbers of the year only emphasize the need of the enlarged chapel. At present it affords but little more than standing room. Since it is the only audience room in the school, the possibility of social entertainment is limited.

An entertainment furnished by Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer i

be one of the new interests of the Christmas season. Mrs. Thayer never forgets the girls at this time. Formerly it has been a gift to each girl in the school. Father O'Keefe has sent for Christmas a box of candy for every girl. Last year the W. C. T. U. of Clinton sent a generous donation to our Christmas trees, and has from time to time during the year contributed magazines and papers. Mrs. J. C. L. Clark of Lancaster has also sent magazines.

The attendance of the girls at the town churches, last year an experiment, seems to be a surety. The townspeople continue most responsive to our attempt that the girls share somewhat the interests of the community. Last month 30 of our Catholic girls were confirmed.

In some ways the past year has been a hard one. Numbers beyond accommodations have introduced new problems. In five of the cottages it has been necessary to use an officer's room for a small dormitory. It has been impossible to maintain as careful a classification as formerly. In one cottage this resulted seriously. A runaway epidemic developed through placing in the cottage for our smaller girls two older new girls, of runaway record before coming to us.

The commitments of the year show but slight diminution over last year. The new cottage will not fully relieve the pressure.

Increased numbers, together with advanced prices in clothing and food material, have necessitated a close study of finances. For the first time I have to report a deficit in current expenses.

The wage question has been another consideration, and a deficit in the salary appropriation was avoided only by discontinuing some of the special departments.

Half of our herd of cows was condemned as tubercular and had to be replaced.

The August drought decreased materially our farm products. Grain has cost more. The farm shows a small debit.

I make no claim for the institution farm as an investment for the State, but I do claim it as a vital factor in the life of the girl in the institution. It supplies wholesome employment, larger interest and better living.

The year closes with 243 in the school; the maximum number has been 249; daily average, 228; commitments, 107; weekly gross per capita cost, $4.54; net per capita cost, $4.49.[1]

Respectfully submitted,

FANNIE FRENCH MORSE,
Superintendent.

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[1] This does not include $600 made as a special appropriation for additional accommodations in cottages, but which appears in the current expenses.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL PROBATIONERS.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

People unfamiliar with court probation work or the placing-out system often ask me what our visitors do. To understand the duties of a visitor one must know the kind of girls in our care, their equipment for life and the difficulties they meet in getting safely settled down in the world.

When living at home our girls were so wayward and self-willed that either their parents or the police sent them to Lancaster. They came largely as the result of their environment, combined with the badness, ignorance, lack of wisdom or misfortune of their parents. In the same environment, with no better guidance, many girls worry through the difficult years from twelve to seventeen without serious mishap, but our girls failed because, in addition to the odds against them, their character or temperament had some twist or soft spot which made success impossible. They are self-willed, high tempered or unbalanced, or weak characters loving excitement, with nothing to offset strong sexual inclination. Of course a few normal girls, with healthy instincts and impulses, come through a concatenation of circumstances, such as a sick mother, a fascinating girl or young man friend, and mistaken judgment.

The school has undertaken the large task of sending out the girls, anxious to do well, used to doing what some one older thinks best, with good habits of behavior and industry, and with knowledge in varying degrees of housework and sewing. They go to their first place, then, with the right spirit, experience of authority and the power to make themselves useful. They have weapons for the fight, but the stubbornness or the

high temper or the weakness of character is there, — modified somewhat, but there, — and nothing except contending against the temptations of the world, and trying from day to day to adapt themselves to it, will overcome these defects. Few of the girls have won the fight even at twenty-one, but by that time they know more what life is like, what they have to do and be to hold work and friends, and, perhaps, a husband.

During these years of learning the visitor is the tonic and the safety valve of the girl. Picture a young girl, unused to a quiet life in a well-ordered family, or to other interests and joys beside those of crowded tenement houses and streets, or of the social life at the school, placed in a home where the people have engaged her primarily for her help, and who, although they mean well and understand their responsibility, are not always at the same time deeply interested, wise and sympathetic. The first months in the new life are a difficult period. The girl feels lonesome and strange. All her ideas have to be readjusted. Her visitor is a godsend, giving her courage because some one cares, some one is interested and believes in her, helping her to be patient over small troubles, understanding her heart's desires and showing her how she is working toward them. There is often a difference of opinion between the employer and the girl as to work or pleasure, which both will wish to talk over with the visitor, whose experience and tact can remove the friction.

Without the visitor's encouragement many employers would give up the task. Many of them are very kind, warm-hearted women, feeling a strong interest in the girl's welfare. Many have a real knack in developing a girl. We want all our employers to be like this, and we hope to eliminate every indifferently good, colorless family that is not a big factor in the girl's progress. Even though the Catholic Charitable Bureau has assisted us all it could in finding such helpful places, we have not yet succeeded in getting enough. The question of places consumes a large amount of time. All applications are investigated at the earliest moment possible, for the housekeeper wants some one, any one, right away, and she does not rely on us alone. The locality must be considered. There must be no very young man in the family; it is no less unfair to

him than to the girl. A hired man is a great drawback. The crucial test of a place is the happiness of the girl who is in it. Her social nature must be satisfied, or she will try to satisfy it herself in an illegitimate way. Who are suitable companions, what is the right conduct towards a young man, and how she must bear herself to keep others' respect, are matters with which she did not greatly concern herself when she was among her own people, and in which she could not get experience at the school. She must learn to understand them now if she is to succeed.

It is the employer's part to help the girl to dress neatly and becomingly, and to make the small wages of $1.50 to $3 a week cover all the expense of clothing, dentistry, and little extras, with something to spare for the savings bank. The visitor may help out the mother, who has no one with whom to leave the children, by taking the girl shopping. There is nothing like such an afternoon for cementing friendship. Clothes are the girl's most concrete interest, and she appreciates help with them when saving her from an unfortunate marriage would seem nothing to her.

The girls need considerable medical attention. Dissipation and poor breeding and rearing leave their trail. The healthful life and excellent medical care at the school do much, but the strain of living in the world brings out again the real lack of stamina, the impaired constitution. Even though the housework is not too much for the girl physically, it is a mental effort to attend to the varied household duties, and to attend to them in a way to which she is unaccustomed, for each housekeeper does things differently. It is a nervous effort to please her employer and get on with strangers in a strange environment, under strange conditions. When a girl has a cold, the mumps or some simple ailment, involving only a visit or so, the local doctor is called in; for a nervous or run-down condition, where general advice is needed, one of several doctors freely and most kindly gives his services; and in a chronic or difficult case the free clinics are used. This takes much time if not money, yet here, too, the visitor and the girl are together, getting better acquainted. One girl without a palate was fitted to an artificial one, partly to help her speech

and partly because it closed a cavity menacing to her health. She came to Boston alone, but it was unwise to let her go to the dental school unattended. This meant many trips for the visitor, but it was only humane. The girl, very likely, would never have come to the school but for her discouragement at being different from others.

Sometimes a girl is so anxious about a sick mother or a wayward brother or sister that she cannot settle down until we plan for them. In cases of need we arrange for a girl to send money home, so that she will feel responsible and helpful. Sometimes a visitor may take a girl home to a funeral, or, as the reward of months of effort, for a day's visit. This brings the visitor closer to the girl and her people. She may find some aunt or cousin who can give the girl the home and care she needs. The girl's relatives are usually a source of difficulty, but occasionally a real help, — a big factor in any case. The daughters are potential wage-earners, and the poorer and more ignorant the parents the harder it is for them to believe that the girl, who seems at the school so healthy, well behaved and well intentioned, would not be the same at home. The experience of the family whose daughter does come home before she is really strong enough to withstand the old temptations under spasmodically strict and loose parental guidance is, unfortunately, no lesson to any other mother or father. Parents constantly visit the office. We look them up as soon as possible after the girl goes to the school, and later, when she is ready to come out. Of course, if they are well-meaning people our aim is to get their daughter back to them as soon as she is ready. Last year 55 girls were in their homes or with relatives. Here the visitor's greater experience in finding work, her knowledge of trade training, classes, clubs at the settlements and the other resources of the community are helpful. The lax, unwise home control, while the girl is experiencing the greater freedom and danger lying in factory work and unoccupied evenings and Sundays in the old environment, makes a friend most necessary. The mother needs and wants counsel even more than an employer.

This year there were 9 older girls who had no suitable home

and who were working at some trade, like dressmaking. For them we found boarding places. Some girls can get along in the freedom of a philanthropic boarding house, like Brooke House; others need more care and are put in private families. For instance, one girl, who was very fortunately situated, lived with a mother and daughter, the latter being musical. Our girl took lessons and practised on the piano evenings. The girls shared the sitting room in the entertainment of their young men friends. Another girl, beginning as a saleswoman, earned her board and lodging in a family of three by being in the house evenings with the child whenever the parents wished to go out. To find such places takes much effort and time.

When the girl marries, it might be imagined that the visitor's period of vital service was over. Sometimes it is, but often the proverbially difficult first year of married life brings the girl back to her visitor for advice, encouragement or, perhaps, for congratulation. When I see a very young man lurking bashfully in our entry I know that he has found the girl who was a problem to her parents and to us a problem to him.

The head of a large and splendidly effective placing-out society said to me that the two classes which absorb most of a visitor's time are older wayward girls and infants. We combine both in our unmarried mothers. There are few of them, considering that sexual vice is our strongest enemy, but they make a special demand on the visitor. A baby does not preclude a happy future for the mother. Mother love and a strong interest will often hold the girl when everything else has failed.

The only time we begrudge is that spent on the girls who are on the border line of feeble-mindedness. No doubt there are many like them in their own homes with parents capable of safeguarding them. Our girls come from homes where this is not the case. Placed out, only eternal vigilance can protect them. They thrive and are happy under the well-ordered routine of an institution, but they are unable to cope with the irregularity and responsibility of family life. At twenty-one they are still unfitted to fend for themselves. Failure, illegitimate children and the corruption of young men will be their portion. Docile, affectionate, willing and able to do the same thing over and over, it would be but another step in

the State's far-sighted policy to gather these poor unfortunates into communities, where they would be almost self-supporting. The most pronounced cases are sent to the School for the Feeble-minded at Waverley, but there are still others in our care whom we cannot help, and who take an undue proportion of our time.

Each visitor has a group of girls who are her responsibility until they are twenty-one. She knows the home of each girl, the family, the story of the early days, the opinion of other people, and the societies which have tried to help her, what our school has done and how she has responded to it, her physical condition, her life on probation step by step, her young men friends, her ambitions, hopes and fears, her weakness and her strength. She is bound close to the girl by a great common interest, — the success of that girl's life. With her finger on the pulse she can often forestall crises; she should know the right moment for the experiment of going home or starting a trade. With this nearness, which means having the girl always on her mind, the visitor's aim is to develop the self-reliance of her charge, and to establish her in a real corner of her own in the world, where she will be just like other people.

In the statistical tables (pages 99–119) the facts concerning every girl under twenty-one years are recorded.

The work of our office during the past year, exclusive of volunteer assistance, is outlined in the following statement: —

Girls taken to new places,	194 times.
Girls seen in places,	1,327 times.
Girls seen in their homes,	258 times.
Girls seen elsewhere,	920 times.
Girls escorted,	890 times.
Work hunted with girls,	34 times.
Work found, other than housework,	22 times.
Boarding places found for working girls or maternity cases,	16
Weddings arranged,	4
Shopping with girls,	166 times.
Homes visited with girls,	6 times.
Funerals arranged,	1
Hospital cases,	212
Girls taken to physicians,	98 times.
Girls taken to dentists,	73 times.

Legal cases,	3
Court cases,	7
Girls committed to School for Feeble-minded and to insane asylums,	5
Runaways hunted,	55 times.
Runaways found, not counting those found by police,	33
Parents, relatives, lovers and husbands seen,	724 times.
Homes reported on,	87
Places reported on,	482
Employers seen at the office,	131
Other people interviewed,	2,285 times.
Girls, applicants for girls, and others visited but out,	152
Errands, finding trunks, depositing savings, etc.,	661
New volunteer visitors enlisted,	6

Our expenses for the year were as follows: —

Salaries,		$6,153 42	
Travelling expenses (officers),		2,048 64	
Office expenses: —			
Rent (including gas and cleaning),	$387 25		
Clerk and stenographer,	789 93		
Telephone,	507 51		
Supplies,	292 23		
		1,967 92	
Total expended for visiting,			$10,169 98
Travelling expenses (girls),		$684 26	
Clothing,		292 37	
Board,[1]		793 90	
Hospitals, medicine, etc.,[2]		800 68	
Stammering lessons, returning runaways, certificates, etc.,		33 67	
Total expended for girls,			2,604 88
Grand total,			$12,774 86

Respectfully submitted,

MARY W. DEWSON,

Superintendent of Probationers for the State Industrial School.

[1] Of the $793.90 spent for board, $453.21 was for maternity cases, and $340.69 for others.

[2] Of the $800.68 spent for hospitals, medicine, etc., $308.95 was for maternity cases, and $492.73 for others.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

Since I took charge of the medical work at the Lancaster State Industrial School, in January, the general health of the girls has been very good. Although there have been a large number of ailments, there have been but few cases of serious illness, and none but what has terminated favorably.

All cases of sickness at the Lancaster School are first seen by the nurse, and those requiring special attention are reported to me. All new commitments and most of the returned girls have been taken to the hospital, and there given what attention they needed before being placed at a house.

The eye, ear, nose and throat work has been done by Dr. D. F. O'Connor of Worcester. All new commitments, and such of the others as needed, have been examined by him, and errors of refraction, as well as diseases of these organs, have received proper attention.

The teeth of the girls have been admirably cared for by Dr. E. T. Fox of Clinton, and I believe that not only the personal appearance but the general health has been bettered by the cleaning, filling and straightening which he has done.

Respectfully submitted,

C. C. BECKLEY.

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS.

Table I.

Showing Total Number in Custody of the State Industrial School, both Inside Institution and Outside.

In the school Nov. 30, 1906,		221
Outside the school, and either on probation, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown,		343
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1906,		564
Since committed,		107
		671
Attained majority,	110	
Died,	2	
"Honorably discharged" from custody for good conduct,	1	
Discharged as unfit subject,	1	
Total who passed out of custody,		114
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1907,		557
Net decrease within the year,		7

Table II.

Showing Status, Nov. 30, 1907, of All Girls in Custody of the State Industrial School, being All those committed to the School who are under Twenty-one.

On probation with relatives,	38	
On probation with relatives out of New England,	17	
On probation in families, earning wages,	116	
At work elsewhere, not living with relatives,	9	
At academy or other school, self-supporting,[1]	1	
Boarded out,	4	
Married, but subject to recall for cause,	55	
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown,[2]	28	
Discharged from Reformatory Prison, former years,	1	
		[3] 269
In the school Nov. 30, 1907,		243

[1] Occasional help with clothing.

[2] Two ran away from the State Hospital, 1 never having been on probation; 7 escaped from the school, never having been on probation. Fourteen ran away this year.

[3] Four hundred and sixteen had been on probation for part or all of the year.

TABLE II. — *Concluded.*

In other institutions: —		
Hospital,	6	
Perkins Institute for the Blind,	1	
Insane asylum,	6	
School for the Feeble-minded, sent former years,	11	
School for the Feeble-minded, sent since Nov. 30, 1906,[1]	17	
House of Good Shepherd,	1	
House of Refuge, Philadelphia,	1	
Reformatory Prison, sent since Nov. 30, 1906,	2	
		45
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1907,		557

TABLE III.

Showing the Number coming into and going from the School.

In the school Nov. 30, 1906,		221	
Since committed,		107	
			328
Recalled to school: —	Individual[2] Girls.		
For change of place,	8	9	
For a visit,	7	9	
On account of illness,	6	9	
From hospital,	1	2	
For observation as to being feeble-minded,	2	2	
For running away or planning to run,[3]	6	6	
For larceny,	5	5	
Because unsatisfactory,	10	10	
Because in danger of unchaste conduct,[4]	8	8	
For unchaste conduct,[5]	16	16	
At husband's request,	1	1	
	70		77[6]
			405

[1] One was on probation 4 years, 9 months, 17 days; one, 3 years, 10 months, 26 days; one, 2 years, 3 days; one, 1 year, 5 months, 21 days; one, 1 year, 2 months; one, 7 months, 25 days; one, 5 months, 27 days; and one was boarded out with her baby for 3 months, 28 days.

[2] Counting each individual under most serious cause for return during the year.

[3] One had escaped from the school.

[4] One was in her home; 3 had run home from their places; 2 had run from their places; 2 were in places.

[5] Four were in their homes; 3 were in places; 6 had run from their places; 1 had run from her place home; 2 were working by the day, living in selected boarding places.

[6] Recalled girls: 64 were recalled once within the year; 5 twice; 1 three times.

TABLE III. — *Concluded.*

	Individual[1] Girls.		
Released from school: —			
On probation to parents or relatives,	20	20	
On probation at work other than housework,	1	2	
On probation to other families for wages,	92	104	
Boarded out,[2]	6	6	
Married,	2	2	
To go to husband,	2	2	
Ran from the Industrial School,	4	4	
Transferred to Perkins Institute for the Blind,	1	1	
Transferred to a hospital,	3	6	
Committed to School for the Feeble-minded,	12	12	
Transferred to Reformatory Prison,	1	1	
Became of age at the school,	2	2	
	146		162[3]
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1907,			243

TABLE IV.

Showing Length of Training in the School before Girls were placed out on Probation for the First Time.

In places: —

	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1[4] girl,	–	–	1 girl,	2	–
2[5] girls,	–	3	1 girl,	2	7
1[4] girl,	–	4	1 girl,	2	10
1[6] girl,	–	6	1 girl,	3	–
1[6] girl,	–	9	1 girl,	3	2
1 girl,	1	–	1 girl,	3	5
4 girls,	1	3	2[7] girls,	4	4
4 girls,	1	4	8 girls, 2 years and over.		
3 girls,	1	5			
6 girls,	1	6			
6 girls,	1	7			
6 girls,	1	8			
5 girls,	1	9			
1 girl,	1	10			
4 girls,	1	11			
46 girls, under 2 years.					

54[8] girls, on an average[9] of 1 year, 10 months, 11 days.

[1] Counting each individual under her most recent release.
[2] To attend school, 1; previous to confinement, 3; with babies born at the school, 2; of the latter 5, 4 were committed pregnant, and 1 was a returned girl.
[3] Released girls: 132 went out once within the year; 13 twice; 1 four times.
[4] Was committed pregnant.
[5] One was committed pregnant; 1 was thought to be pregnant.
[6] Had been committed pregnant and was boarded out with her baby.
[7] Were feeble-minded.
[8] Two returned since as in danger.
[9] Not including those who were committed pregnant.

With relatives: —

	Years.	Months.		Years.	M
2[1] girls, ...	–	3	1 girl, ...	1	
1[2] girl, ...	–	7	1 girl, ...	1	
1 girl, ...	–	11	1 girl, ...	2	
1 girl, ...	1	2	1 girl, ...	2	
3 girls, ...	1	3	3 girls, ...	2	
3 girls, ...	1	6			

18 girls, on an average[3] of 1 year, 7 months, 27 days.

TABLE V.

Showing Length of Time Outside the School of All Girls returned Serious Cause during the Year who were out on Probation for the I Time and had been out Less than Twelve Months.

Recalled for unchaste conduct: —

1 girl over 7 months.
1 girl over 11 months.
—
2[4]

Recalled because in danger of unchaste conduct: —

2 girls over 1 month.
1 girl over 6 months.
—
3[5]

Ran away and have not found: —

2 girls over 3 months.
1 girl over 9 months.
—
3[6]

[1] Both pregnant; 1 went home to marry the father of her child.
[2] Went with family to Nova Scotia.
[3] Not including those who were committed pregnant.
[4] One was at home; 1 had been at home but was living at philanthropic bos
[5] One was at home; 1 was in a place; 1 had run away from her place.
[6] Three were at home.

TABLE VI.

Showing Length of Training in the School before Thirty-four Girls who had been recalled were placed out on Probation again during the Year.

Recalled for unchaste conduct: —

	Mos.	Days.
2 girls,	3	–
1 girl,	5	–
5 girls,	5	15
1 girl,	6	–
2 girls,	7	–
1 girl,	7	15
1 girl,	8	–
1 girl,	9	15
2 girls,	11	–
1 girl,	11	15
1 girl,	16	15

18 girls, on average 7 months, 10 days.

Recalled because in danger of unchaste conduct: —

	Mos.	Days.
1 girl,	4	15
1 girl,	5	15
2 girls,	7	–
1 girl,	11	–
1 girl,	15	–

6 girls, on average 7 months, 29 days.

Recalled for running away: —

	Mos.	Days.
1 girl,	8	–
1 girl,	9	–
1 girl,	17	15

3 girls, on average 11 months, 15 days.

Recalled because unsatisfactory: —

	Mos.	Days.
1 girl,	2	–
1 girl,	3	–
1 girl,	11	15
1 girl,	12	–
1 girl,	15	–
1 girl,	18	15
1 girl,	20	–

7 girls, on average 11 months, 21 days.

TABLE VII.

Showing Number of Relocations [1] *of Girls during the Year.*

69 were relocated once.
45 were relocated twice.
12 were relocated three times.
9 were relocated four times.
2 were relocated five times.
3 were relocated six times.
1 was relocated seven times.
—
139 were relocated 266 times.

[1] Not counting those who went home, or to institutions, hospitals, etc. Fifty-four were placed on probation in a family for the first time within the year, including 4 new commitments, 2 of whom were pregnant, and 2 of whom were boarded out with their babies. Of 126 girls in places Nov. 30, 1907, 20 had been in same place throughout the year.

TABLE VIII.

Showing Employment of Girls not placed in Families.

Assisting mother or relative,	15	Factory, shirt,	3
Attendant in hospital,	1	shoe,	4
Attending school, living at home,	1	silver,	1
Bakery,	1	straw,	1
Book bindery,	2	watch,	1
Business office,	5	whip,	1
Dentist's office,	1	Housekeeper,	1
Dressmaker,	1	Housework by the day,	2
Factory, aluminum post card,	1	Mill, paper,	1
chocolate,	1	textile,	3
fancy art,	1	Millinery,	3
gold leaf,	1	Saleswomen,	3
rubber,	1	Total,	57[1]

TABLE IX.

Showing Cash Account of Girls on Probation.

Cash received to credit of 372 girls, from Nov. 30, 1906, to Nov. 30, 1907,	$2,172 48
By deposits in savings bank on account of 372 girls,	2,171 00
By cash on hand, not deposited,	1 48
Cash drawn from savings bank on account of 231 girls, from Nov. 30, 1906, to Nov. 30, 1907,	2,785 45
By cash paid,	2,785 45

TABLE X.

Showing Use of Savings withdrawn during the Year.

Use.	Number of Girls.	Amount.
To prepare for wedding or start housekeeping,	13	$248 01
Board while learning trade,	4	15 30
Expenses for schooling and lessons,	6	27 36
Doctors, medicine, glasses, plates, braces, etc.,	13	83 54
Dentists,	15	80 68
Clothing,	66	527 50
Board while on vacation or convalescing,	9	59 43
Expenses for baby,	11	61 80
Travelling expenses, including express,	10	63 96
Board during relocation caused by the fault of the girl,	11	18 14
To repay for money and articles stolen,	3	7 67
Funeral expenses,	2	16 92
Of age,	84	1,575 14
Totals,	247[2]	$2,785 45

[1] Including those coming of age this year. One other recently gone home on account of illness.

[2] Two hundred and thirty-one individuals, some drawing for more than one purpose.

TABLE XI.

Showing the Conduct of the 114 Girls who passed out of Custody within the Year.[1]

Living respectably,	69, or 61 per cent.
Having behaved badly,	23, or 20 per cent.
Conduct unknown,[2]	18, or 16 per cent.
Conduct not classified,[3]	4, or 3 per cent.

[1] Seventy-one, or 65 per cent., of these girls had never been returned to the school because of unchaste conduct; 31 had been returned once for unchaste conduct; 7 twice; 1 three times. (Counting as returned 1 who was committed to a house of correction; 1 who was confined while a runaway; and 6 who were doing badly when they became of age, and who had never been returned. Non-classified group excluded.)

Fifty-four, or 78 per cent., of the 69 girls living respectably when coming of age had never been returned to the school for unchaste conduct.

Of the girls returned for unchaste conduct 1 was a runaway from the school and had never been on probation; 16 individuals were in their homes, or 22 per cent. of all the girls at home; 26 individuals were in places, counting 5 who were unchaste while runaways from places, or 25 per cent. of all the girls in places; 4 individuals were unchaste in both home and place and were counted under both heads. (Based on proportion of all girls under age Nov. 30, 1907, who were in their homes and likewise of all who were in places.)

Ten of the girls have had illegitimate children; of the 9 who are classed as living respectably, 1 later married the father of child, 2 lost their children; 6 are supporting their children; 1 who is classed as having behaved badly when she came of age has since married and is doing better. There are 3 others counted as doing badly who were pregnant when they became of age, but who are now supporting their babies and doing well.

[2] Five with friends out of New England; 2 with their people, whole family lost track of; 3 married; 7 runaways; 1 transferred to prison, without going on probation, and released, disappearing before we were notified. At last report 14 were living respectably; 3 were behaving badly; 1 never reported on.

[3] Not classified because found to be feeble-minded, or very dull, or insane, and therefore unfit for the school or for placing.

TABLE XII.

Showing Proportion of Time spent in the School of 114 Girls coming of Age during the Year.

Conduct when coming of Age.	Number of Girls.	Average of Whole Time under Care.			Average of Whole Time at the School.			Average of Time at the School during Training.			Average of Time at School as Returned Girls.		
		Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Living respectably, ...	69	5	11	26	2	–	27	1	9	14	–	4	4
Conduct bad or doubtful, . . .	23	4	9	18	2	7	28	1	11	13	–	8	15
Conduct unknown, ...	18	6	6	17	1	9	6	1	5	15	–	3	21
Conduct unclassified,[1] . . .	4	7	3	14	2	11	8	2	5	22	–	5	16
Totals, ...	114	5	11	23	2	1	27	1	9	9	–	4	20

[1] See foot-note No. 3 to Table XI.

TABLE XIII.

Showing, in the Light of their Parents' Nativity, the Status at Twenty-one of 110 Girls coming of Age during the Year, excepting the Non-classifiable Class.[1]

	Living respectably.	Conduct Bad.	Conduct Unknown.
Both parents American,	15	4	1
Both parents colored,	9	2	1
Both parents French Canadian,	9	2	6
Both parents from the Provinces,	2	2	–
Both parents English,	1	1	2
Both parents Scotch,	1	2	–
Both parents Irish,	18	3	6
Both parents Swedish,	1	–	1
Both parents German,	2	–	–
Both parents Russian,	1	1	–
Both parents Italian,	2	–	–
Both parents Portuguese,	1	–	1
American and English,	1[2]	1	–
American and Scotch,	1	1	–
American and Dane,	1	–	–
French Canadian and Scotch,	–	1	–
French Canadian and Irish,	–	1	–
English and Scotch,	–	1	–
English and Irish,	1	–	–
English and German,	1	–	–
Irish and German,	1	1	–
Unknown,	1	–	–
Totals,	69	23	18

[1] See foot-note No. 3 to Table XI.

[2] American was colored.

Table XIV.

Showing where Married Girls met their Husbands, and their Present Conduct.

	In their Places.				In their Homes.			
	Of Age Nov 30, 1907.	Under Age Nov. 30, 1907.	Total Number.	Per-centage.	Of Age Nov. 30, 1907.	Under Age Nov. 30, 1907.	Total Number.	Per-centage.
Living respectably,	12 [1]	10 [2]	22	.71	14 [3]	27 [4]	41	.69
Conduct bad or doubtful, . .	2	2	4	.13	4 [5]	3 [6]	7	.12
Conduct unknown,	1	4	5	.16	2 [7]	9 [8]	11	.19
Totals, . .	15	16	31	-	20	39	59	-

Proportion of girls in their places to be married, . . .14 per cent.[9]
Proportion of girls in their homes to be married, . . .61 per cent.[9]

Table XV.

Hospital Treatment was given Girls in the Following Cases:

Eyes, defect of vision,[10] . .	28	Impetigo contagioso, . .	1
Eyes inflamed,[10]	1	Scabies, ...	1
Ear troubles,[11]	6	Rupture, ...	1
Adenoids removed,[10] . . .	1	Stomach trouble, . . .	2
Nose and throat troubles,[10] .	15	Peritonitis,[10]	1
Swollen mouth gland removed,[10]	1	Appendicitis, ...	3
Tonsils removed,[11] . . .	3	Floating kidney,[10] . . .	1
Tonsilitis,[10]	1	Grippe, ...	1
Artificial palate,[10] . . .	1	Scarlet fever, ...	1
Flat foot,[10]	11	Typhoid fever, ...	1
Milk leg,[10]	1	Hysteria, ...	1
Crushed finger,[10] . . .	1	Tuberculosis,[12]	11
Spinal trouble,[10] . . .	1	Gynæcological,[13] . . .	6
Septic wound,[10]	1	Pregnancy,[14]	10
Burns,[10]	1	Syphilis,[15]	5
Skin troubles,[10]	2	Convalescing, ...	24

[1] First acquainted: before commitment, 1; married father of illegitimate child, 1.
[2] First acquainted: before commitment, 1.
[3] First acquainted: before commitment and committed pregnant, 1; after return home, 7; time not known, 6.
[4] First acquainted: before commitment, 4; after return home, 18; time not known, 5.
[5] First acquainted: before commitment, 1; after return home, 2; time not known, 1.
[6] First acquainted: after return home, 1; time not known, 2.
[7] First acquainted: after return home, 1; time not known, 1.
[8] First acquainted: before commitment, 2; after return home, 4; time not known, 3.
[9] Based on girls now married and under age, and proportion in places and at home, Nov. 30, 1907.
[10] Out-patients.
[11] All out-patients but 1.
[12] Out-patients, 9. Died, 1.
[13] Out-patients, 1.
[14] Condition previous to original commitment to the school, 2.
[15] Condition previous to original commitment to the school, 1. Out-patient, 1.

TABLE XV. — *Concluded.*

Hospitals where treated.

Boston City Hospital,[1]	3	Massachusetts State Sanatorium,	1
Boston Lying-in Hospital,	3	Milton Convalescent Home,	21
Cambridge City Hospital,	1	New England Hospital,	1
Carney Hospital,[2]	9	New England Hospital Dispensary,[2]	4
Framingham Hospital,	1	Newton City Hospital,	1
Fresh-air Camp, Brookline,[1]	1	Private hospitals,	2
Harvard Dental School,[1]	1	State Hospital,[1]	11
Haverhill City Hospital,	1	St. Andrew's Dispensary,[2]	1
Infant Hospital,[1]	1	St. Luke's Convalescent Home,	3
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary,[1]	38	St. Mary's Infant Asylum,	1
Massachusetts General Hospital,[3]	45	Vincent Hospital,	3
Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital,	1	Cases treated,	154

TABLE XVI.

Showing the Home City or Town of 107 Girls committed within the Year.

Boston,	27	Adams,	1
Brookline,	2	Athol,	1
Cambridge,	3	Attleborough,	2
Chelsea,	5	Ayer,	1
Everett,	2	Brookfield,	1
Fall River,	1	Framingham,	1
Fitchburg,	1	Gardner,	2
Gloucester,	1	Greenfield,	1
Haverhill,	1	Harwich,	1
Lawrence,	8	Lexington,	1
Lowell,	9	Northbridge,	1
Lynn,	1	Peabody,	1
New Bedford,	7	Revere,	2
Newton,	2		
North Adams,	1	From 13 towns,	16
Pittsfield,	1		
Salem,	1	Floating,[4]	9
Somerville,	2		
Springfield,	1		
Waltham,	1		
Worcester,	5		
From 21 cities,	82		

[1] Out-patient, 1.
[2] All out-patients.
[3] Out-patients, 35.
[4] All for years in care of other societies.

TABLE XVII.

Showing Technical Causes of 107 Commitments within the Year.

Stubbornness,[1]	45	Fornication,	1
Stubborn and disobedient,	3	Idle and disorderly,	5
Delinquency,[1]	32	Drinking,	1
Wayward child,	2	Larceny,	15
Assault and battery,	1	Runaway,	2

TABLE XVIII.

Showing Ages of 107 Girls committed within the Year.

9 years,	1	15 years,	28
10 years,	1	16 years,	38
11 years,	1	17 years,[2]	1
12 years,	2	18 years,[2]	2
13 years,	5	19 years,[2]	1
14 years,	27		

Average age, 15 years, 5 months, 8 days.

TABLE XIX.

Showing Nativity of 107 Girls committed within the Year.

Born in Massachusetts,	65	Born in Canada,	9
Born in Maine,	5	Born in the Provinces,	4
Born in New Hampshire,	4	Born in England,	1
Born in Vermont,	1	Born in Norway,	1
Born in Rhode Island,	3	Born in Germany,	2
Born in New York,	3	Born in Russia,	2
Born in North Carolina,	1	Born in Italy,	1
Born in United States,	82	Foreign born,	20
		Birthplace unknown,	5

[1] The charge of stubbornness or delinquency may cover any offence, from the least serious to the most serious. The complaint of stubbornness can be made by the parent only. Delinquency was combined with the charge of fornication, 2; with idle and disorderly, 2; with idle and vicious, 1; with larceny, 1.

[2] Real age ascertained from birth records.

TABLE XX.

Showing Nativity of Parents of 107 Girls committed within the Year.

Both parents American,[1]	26	American and French Canadian,	2
Both parents French Canadian,	18	American and from the Provinces,	2
Both parents from the Provinces,[2]	3	American and English,[5]	4
Both parents English,	5	American and Irish,	4
Both parents Irish,	11	American and German,	1
Both parents Scotch,	1	American and Portuguese,	2
Both parents Norwegian,	1	French Canadian and English,	4
Both parents German,[3]	3	French Canadian and Norwegian,	1
Both parents Italian,	2	From the Provinces and English,	2
Both parents Portuguese,	1	From the Provinces and Irish,	1
Both parents Russian,[4]	2	English and Irish,	1
Both parents unknown,	5	English and German,	1
		Scotch and Irish,	2
		German and Russian,[3]	1
		Irish and unknown,	1

Table XXI., on the following page, is based on the court record, the information gathered in an interview with the girl upon her arrival at the school, the record of the associated charities or of the child-helping societies, and an investigation of the home by the school visitors. It is only as thorough as time has permitted.

[1] Twenty-four per cent. of whole. Both parents colored, 4; one parent colored, 1.
[2] Both parents colored, 1.
[3] Both parents Jewish, 1.
[4] Both parents Jewish, 2.
[5] One parent colored, 1.

TABLE XXI.

Showing Domestic Conditions of the 107 Girls committed within the Year.

Both parents at home,[1]	39	No woman in the home,	11
Mother only at home,[2]	24	Girl has husband,[6]	3
Father only at home,[3]	20	Girl has illegitimate child,[7]	3
Mother and stepfather at home,	5	Girl previously worked in mill, factory or store,	43
Father and stepmother at home,	9	Worked at housework or caring for children,[8]	11
Both parents dead,	2	Worked in boarding house, hotel or restaurant,	5
One dead, one whereabouts unknown,	3	Was on the stage,	1
Whereabouts of both unknown,[4]	6	Was bookkeeper,	1
Lived with other relatives,	12	Kept house,	3
Temperate fathers or stepfathers,	31	Helped at home,	2
Intemperate fathers or stepfathers,	30	Attended school,	19
Been in penal institutions,	5	Committed as under the average of intelligence,[9]	7
Grossly immoral fathers,	5	Ran away from home just previous to commitment,[10]	57
Fathers guilty of incest,	2	Been under the care of the State Board of Charity,	17
Temperate mothers or stepmothers,	40	Been under the charge of homes or societies,[11]	27
Intemperate mothers or stepmothers,	12	Been in jail for unchastity,	1
Been in penal institutions,[5]	3	Been on probation from the courts,	28
Grossly immoral mothers,	17	Been in court before,	6
Families on associated charities' records,	15		
Mother or woman in charge of the home worked out,	20		

[1] Adopted, 3.
[2] Divorced, 1; separated, 1; husband deserted, 1; adopted, 1.
[3] Divorced, 1; separated, 1; wife deserted, 4 (leaving stepfather in charge, 1); adopted, 2, 1 of whom divorced.
[4] Illegitimate child, 1.
[5] Not for unchastity.
[6] Deserted, 2; abused wife who deserted, 1.
[7] Illegitimate children of 2 others have died.
[8] In care of other societies, 4.
[9] Two of these proved to be of average brightness, but 9 others were found on observation at the school to be under the average.
[10] Not including those who stayed out single nights.
[11] Some were successively in charge of different societies, and with the girls from the State Board of Charity make 51 cases in 16 different societies.

TABLE XXII.

Showing Literacy of 107 Girls committed within the Year.

In 9th grade,	11	Recently left school,	28
In 8th grade,	12	Out of school one year,	25
In 7th grade,	21	Out of school one and one-half years,	14
In 6th grade,	14	Out of school two years,	15
In 5th grade,	19	Out of school two and one-half years,	16
In 4th grade,	9	Out of school four years,	7
In 3d grade,	8	Out of school five years,	2
In 2d grade,	2		
In 1st grade,	1		
Grade not determined,	9		
Could neither read nor write,	1		

TABLE XXIII.

Showing the Cause for Return to the School during the Last Seven Years.[1]

	1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.[2]		1907.	
	Numbers.	Percentages.	Numbers.	Percentages.	Numbers.	Percentages.	Numbers.	Percentages.	Numbers.	Percentages.	Numbers.	Percentages.	Numbers.	Percentages.
Change of place, visit, illness, . . .	37	.37	56	.50	54	.46	57	.41	51	.39	44	.36	24	.34
Unsatisfactoriness, larceny, perjury, running away.	20	.31	31	.28	23	.20	38	.28	39	.30	26	.22	22	.31
Danger of unchaste conduct, . . .	14	.14	14	.13	17	.14	16	.12	15	.11	16	.13	8	.11
Unchaste conduct, ...	28	.28	11	.10	23	.20	27	.20	27	.20	35	.29	16	.23
	99	–	112	–	117	–	138	–	132	–	121	–	70	–

[1] Counting each individual under most serious cause for return during each year.

[2] Fourteen months.

TABLE XXIV.

Showing Conduct of All Girls who had, Each Year, been in the Care of the School for One Year or More, including Those who had passed out of Custody during that Year.[1]

	1891-1896.		1896-1901.		1901-1906.[1]		1905-1906.[1]		1906-1907.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
A. — LIVING RESPECTABLY.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —										
Attained majority (married), living respectably,	69	-	69	-	105	-	26	-	26	-
Attained majority (unmarried), living respectably,	94	-	113	-	165	-	34	-	41	-
Died, conduct has been good,	4	-	2	-	9	-	2	-	1	-
Honorably discharged,	8	-	21	-	26	-	4	-	1	-
	175	.71	207	.62	305	.70	66	.69	69	.61
II. In Care of but no longer maintained by the State: —										
Married, living respectably,	146	-	137	-	183	-	41	-	37	-
Unmarried, with friends,	161	-	204	-	282	-	57	-	37	-
At work in other families,	569	-	716	-	661	-	137	-	113	-
At work elsewhere,	2	-	1	-	31	-	8	-	9	-
Attending school, paying their way,	37	-	25	-	36	-	2	-	1	-
	915	.68	1,083	.56	1,193	.54	245	.56	197	.43
Total no longer maintained and living respectably,	1,090	.69	1,290	.57	1,498	.57	311	.58	266	.46
B. — CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —										
Attained majority (married), in prison or elsewhere,	22	-	13	-	15	-	4	-	6	-
Attained majority (unmarried), in prison or elsewhere,	17	-	41	-	48	-	10	-	17	-
	39	.16	54	.16	63	.14	14	.15	23	.20
II. Still in Care of State, under Twenty-one: —										
Married,	21	-	14	-	25	-	5	-	5	-
On probation with friends or at large,	8	-	21	-	19	-	1	-	1	-
Recalled to school for serious fault and remaining,	43	-	48	-	76	-	22	-	15	-
In penal institution,	43	-	58	-	21	-	2	-	4	-
Were in prison, now discharged,	-	-	3	-	18	-	4	-	1	-
In hospital through their own misconduct,	28	-	27	-	22	-	6	-	4	-
	143	.11	171	.09	181	.08	40	.08	30	.07
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	182	.12	225	.10	244	.09	54	.09	53	.09

[1] 1905-1906 includes fourteen months.

TABLE XXIV. — *Concluded.*

	1891-1896.		1896-1901.		1901-1906.[1]		1905-1906.[1]		1906-1907.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
C. — CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —										
Married,	9	-	11	-	11	-	2	-	3[2]	-
Unmarried,	14	-	32	-	40	-	8	-	15[3]	-
	23	.10	43	.13	51	.12	10	.11	18	.16
II. Still in the Care of the State: —										
Married,	5	-	43	-	39	-	13	-	13[4]	-
On probation with friends, out of New England,	-	-	55	-	51	-	14	-	17[5]	-
Runaways from the school, homes or places,	89	-	110	-	139	-	30	-	24[6]	-
	94	.07	208	.11	229	.10	57	.13	54	.12
Total, conduct unknown,	117	.07	251	.11	280	.10	67[7]	.13	72	.13
D. — REMAINDER, WHOSE CONDUCT FOR OBVIOUS REASONS NOT CLASSIFIED.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —										
Of age or discharged, unfit, defective or insane,	7	-	25	-	18	-	4	-	4	-
Died, never on probation,	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7	.03	28	.09	18	.04	4	.04	4	.03
II. Still in the Care of the State: —										
Ill, defective or insane, in institutions not penal,	10	-	42	-	62	-	18	-	40	-
In State Industrial School through the year,	139	-	270	-	377	-	57	-	99	-
Boarding out in private families with schooling,	3	-	63	-	15	-	-	-	1	-
Recalled for illness or change of place, not for serious fault, and remaining in the school,	37	-	92	-	142	-	22	-	29	-
	189	.14	467	.24	596	.27	97	.23	169	.38
Total whose conduct is not classified,	196	.12	495	.22	614	.23	101	.19	173	.31
Grand total,	1,585	-	2,261	-	2,636	-	533	-	564	-

[1] 1905-1906 includes fourteen months.
[2] Last report, conduct good, 3; bad, 0.
[3] Last report, conduct good, 11; bad, 3; never reported on, 1.
[4] Last report, conduct good, 12; bad, 1.
[5] Last report, conduct good, 16; bad, 1.
[6] Last report, conduct good, 14; bad, 6; were never on probation, 4.
[7] Last report, conduct good, 42; bad, 16; good when ran away, bad later, 6; were never on probation, 3.

TABLE XXV.

Showing, in the Light of their Offence before Commitment, the Status at Twenty-one Years of All Girls who passed out of Custody in Specified Years, excepting the Non-classifiable Class.[1]

Numbers.

RECORD AT COMMITMENT.	NUMBER.				LIVING RESPECTABLY.				CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.				CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.			
	1896-1901.	1901-1906.[2]	1906.[2]	1907.	1896-1901.	1901-1906.[2]	1906.[2]	1907.	1896-1901.	1901-1906.[2]	1906.[2]	1907.	1896-1901.	1901-1906.[2]	1906.[2]	1907.
Immoral conduct, ...	199	250	51	63	129	176	37	35	46	43	8	18	24	31	6	10
Danger of immoral conduct, .	81	78	16	19	58	66	13	14	11	8	3	2	12	4	-	3
Stubbornness, larceny, drunkenness, etc.	90	91	23	28	68	66	16	20	14	10	3	3	8	15	4	5
Totals, ...	370	419	90	110	255	308	66	69	71	61	14	23	44	50	10	18

Percentages.

Immoral conduct, ...	.54	.60	.57	.57	.65	.70	.73	.55	.23	.17	.16	.28	.12	.12	.12	.16
Danger of immoral conduct, .	.22	.19	.18	.17	.72	.85	.81	.74	.14	.10	.19	.10	.15	.05	-	.16
Stubbornness, larceny, drunkenness, etc.	.24	.22	.26	.25	.75	.73	.70	.71	.15	.11	.13	.11	.09	.16	.18	.18
Totals, ...	-	-	-	-	.69	.74	.73	.63	.19	.15	.16	.21	.12	.12	.11	.16

[1] See foot-note No. 3 to Table XI.

[2] 1906 includes fourteen months.

TABLE XXVI.

Showing, in the Light of their Age at Commitment (being over or under Sixteen Years), the Conduct of the Following Girls: those in the Care of the School throughout the Year ending Nov. 30, 1907; those coming of Age during the Same Period; excluding in Both Groups the Non-classifiable Class.[1]

	Total Number.	Over 16 Years.	Under 16 Years.	Per Cent. over 16 Years.	Per Cent. under 16 Years.
A. — LIVING RESPECTABLY.					
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —					
Attained majority (married), living respectably,	26	7	19	-	-
Attained majority (unmarried), living respectably,	41	12	29	-	-
Died, conduct has been good,	1	-	1	-	-
Honorably discharged,	1	-	1	-	-
	69	19	50	.73	.59
II. In Care of but no longer maintained by the State: —					
Married, living respectably,	37	6	31	-	-
Unmarried, with friends,	37	9	28	-	-
At work in other families,	113	21	92	-	-
At work elsewhere,	9	2	7	-	-
Attending school or academy, paying their way,	1	-	1	-	-
	197	38	159	.68	.71
Total no longer maintained and living respectably,	266	53	209	.69	.68
B. — CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.					
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —					
Attained majority (married), in prison or elsewhere,	6	1	5	-	-
Attained majority (unmarried), in prison or elsewhere,	16	4	12	-	-
Died,	1	-	1	-	-
	23	5	18	.19	.21
II. Still in Care of State, under Twenty-one: —					
Married,	5	-	5	-	-
On probation with friends or at large,	1	-	1	-	-
Recalled to school for serious fault and remaining,	15	2	13	-	-
In prison or house of correction,	4	2	2	-	-
Were in prison, now discharged,	1	-	1	-	-
In hospital through their own misconduct,	4	1	3	-	-
	30	5	25	.09	.11
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	53	10	43	.12	.14
C. — CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.					
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —					
Married,	3	-	3	-	-
Unmarried,	15	2	13	-	-
	18	2	16	.08	.19
II. Still in the Care of the State: —					
Married,	13	1	12	-	-
On probation with friends, out of New England,	17	2	15	-	-
At large, having left their homes or places,	24	10	14	-	-
	54	13	41	.23	.18
Total, conduct not known,	72	15	57	.18	.18
Grand total,	391	82	309	-	-

[1] See foot-note No. 3 to Table XI.

TABLE XXVII.

Showing Comparative Numbers and Cost.

	Appropriation from Jan. 1 to Jan. 1, and, Beginning with 1907, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 1.	Total Actual Cost from Sept. 30 to Sept. 30, and, Beginning with 1907, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 1.	By Earnings returned to State Treasury.	Average Number in School.	Weekly Per Capita Gross Cost.	Weekly Per Capita Cost, less the Earnings, or Net Cost.	Number of Commitments.	Number at Work in Families.	Number with Relatives.	Boarded out during Year.	Married.
1876,	$28,300	$25,683 00	–[1]	121	$4 05	–[1]	53	40	–	–	–
1894,	25,385	21,617 00	$520 18	117	3 49	$3 46	78	122	–	–	31
1895,	27,750	28,801 00	937 36	116	4 62	4 61	72	131	–	–	39
1896,	27,775	26,049 00	580 20	120	4 17	4 08	86	120	–	–	–
1897,	27,775	28,256 00	343 05	138	3 93	3 88	100	146	–	10	39
1898,	32,525	31,307 00	1,185 65	159	3 79	3 64	102	150	–	13	44
1899,	34,375	32,530 00	360 18	164	3 81	3 77	75	139	–	17	38
1900,	36,575	32,202 00	366 80	171	3 62	3 58	101	154	30	16	36
1901,	36,575	38,688 00	623 89	189	3 92	3 88	94	158	50	18	39
1902,	39,775	39,808 00	1,004 02	192	3 98	3 92	92	162	65	11	44
1903,	43,644	44,462 00	863 65	203	4 21	4 13	89	134	64	9	45
1904,	45,872	47,058 00	376 50	209	4 33	4 30	93	148	54	6	47
1905,	48,392	47,325 89	193 54	209	4 35	4 33	79	136	42	4	49
1906,[2]	46,936[2]	56,582 74[3]	294 08[3]	214	4 33[3]	4 31[3]	126[3]	142	61	5	59
1907,[4]	51,543	53,896 00	572 17	228	4 54	4 49	107	117[5]	64[5]	19	55[5]

[1] Not reported. [2] Appropriation from Jan. 1, 1906, to Dec. 1, 1906. [3] Fourteen months, from Sept. 30, 1905, to Nov. 30, 1906.
[4] Amount spent by Department of Boarding Out and Probation, $12,744.86. [5] Nov. 30, 1907.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Current Expenses and Salaries.

1906. — December,	received from the State Treasurer,	$5,004 62
1907. — January,	" " " " "	6,022 47
February,	" " " " "	5,653 61
March,	" " " " "	4,179 42
April,	" " " " "	5,184 42
May,	" " " " "	5,884 16
June,	" " " " "	5,090 99
July,	" " " " "	3,222 19
August,	" " " " "	3,349 95
September,	" " " " "	3,039 88
October,	" " " " "	3,723 69
November,	" " " " "	1,909 97
		$52,264 87

Bills paid, as per Vouchers at the State Treasury.

1906. — December,		$5,004 62
1907. — January,		6,022 47
February,		5,653 61
March,		4,179 42
April,		5,184 42
May,		5,884 16
June,		5,090 99
July,		3,222 19
August,		3,349 95
September,		3,039 88
October,		3,723 69
November,		1,909 97
		$52,264 87

Bills unpaid, as per vouchers at the State Treasury, . . $2,356 10

CURRENT EXPENSES AND SALARIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF BOARDING OUT AND PROBATION.

1906. — December,	received from the State Treasurer,	$667 35
1907. — January,	" " " "	818 37
February,	" " " "	838 89
March,	" " " "	1,091 31
April,	" " " "	995 77
May,	" " " "	1,095 33
June,	" " " "	1,165 19
July,	" " " "	1,230 13
August,	" " " "	1,107 46
September,	" " " "	1,116 48
October,	" " " "	986 24
November,	" " " "	1,662 34
		$12,774 86

BILLS PAID, AS PER VOUCHERS AT THE STATE TREASURY.

1906. — December,	$667 35
1907. — January,	818 37
February,	838 89
March,	1,091 31
April,	995 77
May,	1,095 33
June,	1,165 19
July,	1,230 13
August,	1,107 46
September,	1,116 48
October,	986 24
November,	1,662 34
	$12,774 86

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid, as per Vouchers at the State Treasury.

Appropriation (act of May 18, 1905, chapter 83) for carpenter work and necessary repairs: —

1907. — January,	$31 75

Appropriation (act of May 26, 1906, chapter 77) for repairs on Elm cottage: —

1907. — March,	$10 00

Appropriation (act of May 26, 1906, chapter 77) for furnishing hospital, laundry and bakery: —

1907. — January,	$58 82
March,	194 00
	$252 82

Appropriation (act of May 26, 1906, chapter 77) for erecting a storehouse: —

1906. —	December,	$960 82
1907. —	January,	418 45
	February,	100 18
	March,	862 18
	April,	864 12
	May,	12 00
		$3,217 75

Appropriation (act of June 21, 1907, chapter 120) for construction and equipment of a new cottage and for the construction of heaters in the several family houses: —

1907. —	October,	$1,700 00
	November,	2,728 34
	December,	2,800 00
		$7,228 34

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1906.	1907.											Totals.
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
Salaries, wages and labor, .	$1,961 09	$1,921 18	$1,989 73	$2,016 30	$1,911 58	$1,908 85	$1,917 62	$2,012 58	$1,726 90	$1,796 40	$1,888 70	$1,764 44	$22,815 37
Food, ...	1,801 87	1,057 86	830 08	502 84	379 60	686 11	671 17	316 11	891 24	189 14	596 18	731 80	8,654 00
Clothing and clothing material.	341 94	1,110 39	470 45	315 56	598 67	449 40	130 17	118 94	43 95	445 43	275 54	694 53	4,994 97
Furnishings, ...	147 53	142 53	234 79	88 00	233 33	160 87	163 40	96 28	47 43	125 06	54 75	67 70	1,561 67
Heat, light and power, . .	–	187 20	900 76	350 98	119 97	1,582 69	1,370 89	21 85	16 15	–	86 18	45 13	4,681 80
Repairs and improvements, .	95 37	689 60	348 31	66 72	474 78	274 95	162 67	87 55	53 44	50 03	99 10	102 65	2,505 17
Farm, stable and grounds, .	407 48	516 20	224 51	298 70	1,231 54	485 50	291 57	246 54	354 82	307 00	291 21	573 45	5,228 52
Miscellaneous, ...	249 34	397 51	654 98	540 32	234 95	335 79	383 50	322 34	216 02	126 82	432 03	161 37	,054 97[1]
Totals, ...	$5,004 62	$6,022 47	$5,653 61	$4,179 42	$5,184 42	$5,884 16	$5,090 99	$3,222 19	$3,349 95	$3,039 88	$3,723 69	$4,141 07	$54,496 47

[1] A deficit of $2,356.10.

FARM ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To live stock, as per inventory, 1906,	$4,782 00
tools and carriages, as per inventory, 1906,	3,225 00
miscellaneous, as per inventory, 1906,	2,297 45
produce on hand, as per inventory, 1906,	6,011 25
fertilizers,	412 75
farming implements,	59 26
grain,	3,027 69
labor,	4,126 94
live stock,	723 93
services of veterinary,	74 00
plants, seeds and trees,	163 91
harness repairs,	14 15
blacksmithing,	323 26
pasturing,	32 00
	$25,270 72

Cr.

By produce consumed,	$8,954 91
produce sold and amount sent to the State Treasurer,	572 17
produce on hand, as per inventory, 1907,	5,743 30
live stock, as per inventory, 1907,	4,716 50
tools and carriages, as per inventory, 1907,	3,125 00
miscellaneous, as per inventory, 1907,	2,253 50
	$25,365 38
Balance against the farm,	$94 66

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

Real estate,		$197,945 00
Personal Property.		
Produce on hand,	$5,743 30	
Live stock,	4,716 50	
Tools, vehicles and harness,	3,125 00	
House furnishings and supplies,	25,312 00	
Miscellaneous,	2,253 50	
		$41,150 30

WM. L. BANCROFT,
G. K. WIGHT,
Appraisers.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER, ss. DEC. 4, 1907.

Personally appeared the above-named appraisers and made oath to the foregoing inventory. Before me,

GEORGE E. HOWE,
Justice of the Peace.

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

F. F. Morse, superintendent (per annum),	$1,800 00
G. L. Smith, assistant superintendent (per annum),	900 00
L. E. Albee, assistant (per annum),	500 00
C. C. Beckley, physician (per annum),	800 00
E. T. Fox, dentist (per annum),	650 00
D. F. O'Connor, oculist (per annum),	250 00
F. H. Mitchell, steward (per annum),	650 00
N. R. Maxwell, matron, Bolton (per annum),	600 00
C. M. Church, matron, hospital (per annum),	500 00
A. M. T. Eno, matron (per annum),	500 00
C. C. Russell, matron (per annum),	500 00
M. E. Mitchell, matron (per annum),	500 00
K. E. Page, matron (per annum),	500 00
B C. Foss, matron (per annum),	500 00
H. E. Hatch, matron (per annum),	400 00
E. B. Mitchell, matron (per annum),	350 00
I. Walker, bread matron (per annum),	400 00
N. O. Smith, laundry matron (per annum),	350 00
H. B. Shaw, supervisor of schools (per annum),	420 00
C. M. Clark, teacher of sloyd (per annum),	500 00
M. E. Richmond, teacher of music (per annum),	400 00
C. M. Campbell, teacher of gymnastics (per annum),	400 00
A. L. Mead, teacher (per annum),	400 00
H. Dempsey, teacher (per annum),	300 00
G. B. Holden, teacher (per annum),	300 00
C. McMahon, teacher (per annum),	300 00
E. G. Emery, teacher (per annum),	300 00
E. M. Batchelder, teacher (per annum),	300 00
M. T. Noyes, teacher (per annum),	300 00
M. Boynton, teacher (per annum),	350 00
C. E. Stevens, gardener (per annum),	350 00
L. D. Parks, clerk (per annum),	400 00
A. A. Stowell, housekeeper (per annum),	400 00
J. B. Higgins, housekeeper (per annum),	400 00
F. E. Young, housekeeper (per annum),	400 00
S. A. King, housekeeper (per annum),	400 00

F. M. Greaves, housekeeper (per annum),	$350 00
W. Ashley, housekeeper (per annum),	350 00
L. Eastman, housekeeper (per annum),	400 00
D. J. Lee, housekeeper (per annum),	325 00
A. E. Estes, housekeeper (per annum),	300 00
I. N. Bailey, housekeeper (per annum),	300 00
E. B. Williams, supply officer (per annum),	300 00
N. A. Watson, supply officer (per annum),	300 00
M. B. Sargent, dressmaker (per annum),	350 00
W. B. Eastman, superintendent of farm (per annum),	650 00
H. B. Eastman, foreman, Bolton farm (per month),	45 00
D. H. Bailey, carpenter (per month),	45 00
A. R. Harrington, teamster (per month),	34 00
H. Watson, teamster (per month),	34 00
H. Harrington, dairyman (per month),	32 00
C. A. Vining, laborer (per month),	30 00
R. Vining, laborer (per month),	30 00
H. M. Vining, laborer (per month),	30 00
W. S. McMackin, laborer (per month),	30 00

DEPARTMENT OF BOARDING OUT AND PROBATION.

Mary W. Dewson, superintendent (per annum),	$1,700 00
Angie L. Brackett, visitor (per annum),	700 00
Sarah W. Carpenter, visitor (per annum),	600 00
Grace C. Albee, visitor (per annum),	600 00
Mary M. Glynn, clerk and stenographer (per annum),	800 00

Provisional Appointments allowed by the Civil Service.

Helen R. Wilson, visitor (per annum),	$1,000 00
Lenora A. Hurley, visitor (per annum),	600 00
Margaret Wiswell, visitor (per annum),	600 00
Mary I. Coggeshall, visitor (per annum),	600 00

ADVISORY PHYSICIANS UNPAID.

Dr. Orville F. Rogers. Dr. Richard C. Cabot. Dr. James S. Stone.

VOLUNTEER VISITORS.

Putnam, Elizabeth C.,	Boston.
Baker, Mrs. H. N.,	Medford.
Bigelow, Mrs. Henry B.,	Lincoln.
Brewer, Mrs. Frank C.,	Hingham.
Burt, Miss Grace M.,	Newton.
Capen, Miss Elida H.,	Spencer.
Coburn, Miss Helen M.,	Lowell.
Cowles, Mrs. William N.,	Ayer.
Cummins, Miss Ann M.,	Boston.
Donnelly, Mrs J. B.,	Gardner.
Edgett, Miss Ruth F.,	Beverly.
Field, Miss Caroline I.,	Weston.
Fuller, Mrs. Frederick T.,	Walpole.
Gage, Miss Sybil,	Cambridge.
Hall, Miss Emma R.,	New Bedford.
Harlow, Miss Margaret,	Worcester.
Hurd, Mrs. Albert G.,	Millbury.
Leonard, Miss Lizzie C.,	Bridgewater.
McGuigan, Miss Mary A.,	Danvers.
Moore, Mrs. A. C.,	Watertown.
Morse, Mrs. S. I.,	Sandwich.
Mossey, Mrs. C. E.,	Roxbury.
Mulcahy, Mrs. John,	Brookfield.
Packard, Miss Fanny S.,	Greenfield.
Richardson, Miss Louisa C.,	Chestnut Hill.
Rockwell, Miss Florence,	Montague.
Sanford, Miss Martha L.,	Worcester.
Sheffield, Mrs Alfred D.,	Springfield.
Smith, Miss Mary Cushing,	Fitchburg.
Strong, Miss Maud E.,	Northampton.
Sullivan, Miss May F.,	Chicopee.
Vaughan, Mrs. H. A.,	Taunton.
Warner, Mrs. Charles H.,	Fall River.
Whiting, Mrs. Howard,	Great Barrington.
Wigglesworth, Miss Marion E.,	Milton.
Woodbury, Miss Alice P.,	Gloucester.

Volunteer Visitors on Special Cases.

Burbank, Miss Marjorie,	Melrose Highlands.
Clarke, Miss Anna H.,	Boston.
Gallup, Miss O. J.,	North Adams.
Heywood, Miss Mabel A.,	Natick.
Norton, Miss Therese,	Arlington.

Volunteer Office Assistant.

Cliff, Miss Frederica,	Boston.

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

[Prepared in accordance with a resolution of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, adopted May 15, 1906.]

Name of institution: STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Number in the Institution.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.	-	221	221
Number received during the year, . . .	-	107	107
Number passing out of the institution during the year.	-	162	162
Number at end of the fiscal year in institution.	-	243	243
Daily average attendance (*i.e.*, number of inmates actually present) during the year.	-	228	228
Average number of officers and employees during the year.	12	48	60

Number in Care of the Probation Department.

Number in care of probation department for part or all of the year, ...	416
Number coming of age within the year, and so passing out of custody, ...	114
Employees of probation department, ...	9

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses: —		
1. Salaries and wages, ...	$22,815 37	
2. Clothing, ...	4,994 97	
3. Subsistence, ...	8,654 00	
4. Ordinary repairs, ...	2,505 17	
5. Office, domestic and out-door expenses, .	14,926 96	
Total, ...		$53,896 47
Amount carried forward, ...		$53,896 47

Amount brought forward,		$53,896 47
Extraordinary expenses: —		
1. New buildings, land, etc.,	$10,740 66	
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings,	600 00	
Total,		11,340 66
Grand total,		$65,237 13

Expenditures for the Probation Department.

Salaries of visitors,	$6,153 42	
Visitors' travelling and office expenses,	4,016 56	
Travelling and hospital expenses, board, etc., for girls,	2,604 88	
		12,774 86
Total expenditures for State Industrial School,		$78,011 99

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."
4. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, *e g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): FANNIE F. MORSE.
Superintendent of probationers: MARY W. DEWSON.